HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,285—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 4.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLORED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
24th Sep.	ARCADIA	9803	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6388
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	9803	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th "	ARCADIA	9803	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	9803	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and GOVERNMENTS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
MERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregori	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karach

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 24th September, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th September, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 30th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815: 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,
BUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machine had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

C. P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT.

AN UNRIVALLED WINE.

KUPPER'S PILSENER.
C. P. & Co.'s RARE OLD COGNAC,
A Choice Liqueur.

USHER'S O. V. G. and Special Reserve, GLENLIVET WHISKIES.
OLD TOM GIN,
LONDON GIN DISTILLERY Co., Ltd.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO; 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. BOWMAN'S

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.

LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th Instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS.
Manager.

Bombay, 16th September, 1904.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th September, 1904.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, for STOCK-TAKING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

14TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

25TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1904.

SUBSCRIBERS of not less than Rs. 10 will receive a Ticket for admission to the Special Reserved Enclosure during the Football Tournament on the 26th September to 1st October, and Athletic Sports 10th and 11th October, and Mounted Sports 12th and 13th, and Extra Day 18th October, 1904.

Ladies accompanied by Ticket holders admitted Free.

W. E. CRUM,
F. R. HILL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 153 OF 1902.

POMA DOLLA and others .....Plaintiffs,

VERSUS

YESHODABAI, widow of ATMARAM SAKHA-RAM JOSHI and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for SALE made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1904, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a dwelling house or building or messuage standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kolbhat Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered with the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633, New No. 2233, Old Survey No. 91, and New Survey No. 119, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos 3116 and 3117, and Street Nos. 22 and 24, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Kolbhat Street, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Dhanathjee and now of Sitaram Bapujee, on or towards the East by the property of Hurjivan Virjee and Damodher Kalianjee, and on or towards the West by Chewal Wadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application could be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at offices of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 10th day of August, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NURSEY .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJEE of Mathura and JAMNABAI widow of TRICUM NATHU .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and the defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on Bauganga Road on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay being Collector of Land Revenue New Number 16884 and New Survey No. B 7251 and containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of late Jaggannath Sankersett, on or towards the north by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3005 and street No. 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office or Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14 K. Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 7th day of June, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21ST, 24th, 26TH, and 28TH SEPTEMBER
AND
1ST, 3RD, and 8th OCTOBER 1904.

ADMISSION.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS.

SINGLE TICKET (Not transferable)	Rs 25
SEPARATE TICKET for Lady each	,, 5

N.B.—Season Tickets for Extra Meetings only are not available for the above days.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY	Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET	,, 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentleman	,, 1
CHILD	,, 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM	Re. 1-0
LADY or Child	As. 0-8

N.B.—Accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges, is reserved on the first, and top floors of the Stand.

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Western India Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Poona, 7th September, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS CO., LD.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at Shapoorwadi, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, 1904, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1903.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director or Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. E. CHENAI,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th September to 10th October 1904, both days inclusive.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1903, at Rs. 110 per share and Rs. 27½ per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd September, 1904, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates,

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e., LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1904.

POONA HORSE SHOW,

TO BE HELD

29TH AND 30TH SEPTEMBER.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE FRIDAY, 23RD.
SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE MONDAY, 26TH.

For prospectus apply
HON. SECRETARY,
5, Alexandra Road, Poona.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify our Constituents that Mr. P. BROWNRIGG is NO LONGER in our SERVICE and that our Mr. HENRY ROGERS will very shortly return to Bombay. All communications should be addressed direct to the firm.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
Girguam and Gowalia Tank Stables, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	19,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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BOARD and RESIDENCE REQUIRED, by English Couple, Fort or Colaba. No Boarding Houses. State terms A.L., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially Fine Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition. Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhuk, at Rs. 5-12-0 per case, at Bandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

EK-DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Rs. 1½. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M. Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Sulleman Abdool Wahed & Co's, Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the following horses, belonging to the Jamkhandi and other States.—

1 pair fine bitten grey Arab, 14-1, aged, both go in single and double harness.
1 bay country bred horse, 14-3, aged, very quiet in single and double harness.
1 chestnut country-bred mare, 14-2, 6 years old, perfect in saddle and partly broken to harness.
1 bay waler mare, 14-2, 6 years old, quiet in saddle.
1 grey Arab gelding, 14 hand, 25 off, broken to harness, very fast, will make a good polo pony for light weight, purchased last season.
1 brown waler, 15-1, will make good brougham or victoria horse, very quiet.
The horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Jenkin's House (second floor), Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, next to the Tramway Company's hay Godown, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, Davjee Canjee and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one handsome 3 guinea cottage piano, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedstead, nearly new camera and kodack with lences and stand, Singapore cane chairs, sewing machine, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian carpets, aluminium cooking pots etc. etc., the property of G. STAFFORD, Esq., and Reverend Mr. W. J. ROBERTSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CARRIAGES.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Seth Jaikisandas Gangadas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,—

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred landau, by Press and Co., in very good condition.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, by Press and Co., sound and in very good condition.
2 handsome strong dog carts, in good order.
1 handsome strong buggy with rubber-tyred, in very good order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th September, 1904.

R. W. FORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following—

Household furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, office table with 9 drawers, glass door book case, Zoonda cup-board, sliding harmonium, English large stove, iron double bedstead, &c.

26 cases each 4 doz quarts, Beer.
10 cases each 6 doz pints, Beer,
The remaining stock-in-trade of the late Khoja Mahomed Baloo consisting of 21 pieces of damask, plush, and tapestry.

AT 2 P. M.

Several second-hand gents' bicycles.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 strong built office almirah.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong built landau.
1 patent leather plated double harness, new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROLL TOP OFFICE TABLE, CANE FURNITURE, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bake House Lane, Fort, behind the Great Western Hotel and nearly opposite Messrs Meherji Johnstone and Co., the valuable and handsome office and household furniture, consisting of Thrasher's glassware and porcelain ware, dinning table, chairs, mirror sideboard, whatnots, carpets, Singapore cane furniture, leather lined sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, roll topped office table, iron single bedstead, almirahs, chest of drawers with glass hanging punkhas, aluminium utensils, electric batteries, cash and deed boxes etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. H. Pack and Co., and on account and at the risk of Baloobhoy Jakalchund—

2 strings containing 10 fine white pearls, weighing about 35 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Cangonlal Balgowandas, viz:—

Pearl bangles, raifools, nose ring, diamond earbutton and ring, gold bangles, kudda, armlets, patli, chandanhar, biracantil, mohanmala, bracelet, head ornament, silver sankla, athasia, toe rings, waist chain, plates, cups, silk and cotton sarries, choli, cupboard, box, bedstead, pictures, globe lamps, clock, copper and brass utensils, &c.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th September, 1904.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.
COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS.
CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
AND
SADDLERY GOODS.
Of all descriptions always kept in Stock.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR WHOLESALE DEALERS!!!
PRICES MODERATE.

Apply to
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67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
POONA AGENTS:
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
Civil Lines, POONA.

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(ESTABLISHED 1883.)
OFFICES:—
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(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

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HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HABILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, W. R. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Oriental Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases not yet published in Law Reports. The Digest is a LARGE ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUME of about 1,200 pages, and MEASURES ABOUT 4 inches thick. It contains further about three times the volume, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete Index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post Rs. 18 extra.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months	4 per cent.	p. a.
,, 12 ,,	5 ,,	p. a.
,, 2 years	5½ ,,	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry Interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager.

Esplanade Road.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	,,	16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
2½ ,, ,, or minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch);

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

BRITISH—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£38 9-16	=	+ 1-16
2½ do. Reduced	£29	=	unchanged
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1-16	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 3-16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	26 1-16	=	do
Spot in New York	56 5-8	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·23	=	unchanged
Berlin do.	20·41 1-2	=	do
New York Demand	4·86 3-4	=	do
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 per cent	=	do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	=	do
6 " " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	=	do
3 " " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	=	— 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	=	— 1-8
INTERMED.—			
Day to day loans	1 1-2 per cent	=	— 1-8
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	=	— 1-8

Amount withdraw from the Bank of England about £250,000 for Egypt.

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Bombay, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £67-15-0.

Yellow metal 6 1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-9 1-2 sellers.

WHEAT—

White Delhi 31 1-4 S.-O. sellers } steady
Red Karachi 30 N.-D. done }

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 35S.-O., sellers

Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2 S.-O. sellers } easier
Brown 31 1-2 S.-O. sellers }

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 36 3-4 O.-N. done steady

COTTON—

Cotton in New York 8 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Sales quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·82 — 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 11-16 Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·71	5·62	5·58
—5	—7	—6
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·56	5·54	5·54
—6	—6	—6
Mar.-April	**April.-May**	**May-June.**
5·54	5·53	5·53
—6	—8	—9

Receipts at U. S. Ports	35,000	
Do. last year	32,000	
Exports to Great Britain	27,000	
Do. do Continent	16,000	
In New York—		
Spot	10·90	
Futures, month of December	10·41	— 1
Do. do. March	10·52	— 1
In New Orleans—		
Spot	10 3-8	
Futures, month of Dec.	10·33	+ 7
Do. do. March	10·52	+ 8
Tone at close	steady.	

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports	185,000
" exports to Great Britain	82,000
" " France and Continent	35,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	200,000
" " at interior ports	90,000

Silver to Bombay	£ 40,000	
Gold "	£ 90,000	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,269 bales.
Wheat	14,651 cwts.
Linseed	10,501 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,477 "
Gingellyseed	2,105 "
Poppyseed	1,869 "
Sesamdnum	225 "
Castorseed	2,309 "
Rice	72,130 "
Myrabollams	900 "
Cottonseed	2,881 "
Mowraseed	5,636 "
Gram	2,030 "
Jowar	9,439 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE EX SS ARCADIA FROM LONDON.

	Rs.
Gold Bullion	5,37,600
Gold Coin	39,000
338 Bars of Silver.	

BOMBAY, SEPT. 17.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.	1s 3 31-32d		
Bank Demand	1s-4d.		
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.		
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d		
French Francs 8 do do	170		
Marks 8 do do	138 1-4		
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	138 1-2		
Shanghai 30 do do	186 1-2		
Japan 90 do do	149		

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99
1st Settlement 30th September	98 14

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do 16th June	3	do	
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June	3	do	
Bank of Madras do 6th June	4	do	

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	6	3	0	to 6 5 0

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	5	15	0 to 6

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	26	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pisi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29
Club, No. 1	Rs. 29 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	steady.
Estimated sales	bales 3,000
Imports	do 5,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·75	5·66	5·62
+4	+4	+4
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb**	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·60	5·58	5·54
+4	+4	+4
Mch-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
5·53	5·59	5·59
+4	+4	+4

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	3	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	4	4	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	7
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	8
Total ...	9	7	98
Same date last year ...	14	13	73

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	2

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	3	6	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	5	2	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi ...	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	1	0	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	4
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	8
Total ...	10	9	95
Total plague deaths to date ...	276,823	228,865	
Same date last year ...	10	9	76

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BARNES—September 13, at Byfleet, Surrey, the wife of Sir Hugh Barnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, of a son.

STREATFEILD—Aug 25, at Grove or Road, Weymouth, wife of Commander P Streatfeild, RN, HMS Abo kir of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BORTON—SAURIN—Aug 24, at Sunninghill Church, Capt, N T Borton, Royal Warwickshire Regt (attache Egyptian Army), son of the late Capt H M Borton, Royal Horse Art, to Margaretta Kathleen (Daisy), daughter of Colonel Mrs Saurin.

COX—WHINFIELD—Aug 23, at Bridstow Church, Ross, Capt W S H Cox to Margaret, daughter of the late Lieut-Col C W Whinfield, RE.

DASHWOOD—MORRIS—Aug 27, at St Margaret's Church, Westminster A T son of the late A J Dashwood, of the Bengal Army, to Annie, daughter of H Morris.

NICHOLSON—PEARSON—Aug 25, at Christ Church Clifton, F Nicholson, M B, of Framlingham, Suffolk, son of F Nicholson, K.I.E, to Jessie Mary, daughter of the late H W Pearson, M.I.C.E.

ROLLO—ANTROBUS—Aug 24, at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, the Hon G Rollo, to Margaret Freda Evelyn daughter of R C Antrobus.

SCOTT—SINGLETON—Aug 24, at St Bartholomew's Dublin Capt E W W Scott, Army Service Corps, son of the late Col W Scott, Bombay Staff Corps, to Olive, daughter of T Singleton, assistant inspector-general Royal Irish Constabulary.

STEVENSON—ANGROVE—Aug 27, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Lieut E Stevenson, R N, to Evelyn Flora St Aubyn, daughter of W C Angove.

TROYTE-BULLOCK—HARPER—Aug 24, at the Church of St Martin, Gouray, Jersey, Capt C J Troyte-Bullock, Somerset Light Inf, adjutant Jersey Militia, to Joan Acland, daughter of O L Harper, son of La Garenne, Gouray, Jersey.

DEATHS.

AYSCOUGH—Aug 29, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, Commander S A P Ayscough, RN, his Majesty's ship Arrogant, aged 39

COLOMB—Aug 27, at Steeple Court, Botley Ellen Bourne, widow of the late Vice-Admiral P H Colomb, R N, aged 74.

CROSLAND—Aug 27, at his shooting box, Weaxenden, Marsden, Sir J Crosland, K.C.B.L., aged 77.

DAND—Aug 18, at Cairo, J B Dand of Togston, Northumberland, lieutenant 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers

EDWARDES—Aug 28, at Palmeira Mansions, West Brighton, Emma, Lady Edwardes, widow of Major-Gen Sir B Edwardes, KCB, KCSI.

FULLER—Aug 25, at Ealing, Gen C B Fuller, RA, aged 81.

GREENWAY—Aug 21, at Walthamstow, H R, son of the late H Greenway, major, Royal Berks Militia.

HOLE—Aug 27 at the Deanery Rochester, S R Hole, Dean of Rochester, aged 81.

KINCAID-SMITH—Aug 28, at Aldingbourne House, Chichester, widow of the late Major J Kincaid-Smith.

LYALL—Aug 26 at Norwich Road, Forest Gate, London, K D Lyal, district superintendent of police, United Provinces of India, aged 42.

REID—Aug 23, at Lochanhead House, Dumfries, wife of Sir R Reid, GCMG, MP.

RICH—Aug 22, at Minchead, Col F H Rich, retired Royal Eng. aged 80.

ROBERTS—Aug 26, at Philbeach Gardens, Earl's Court, Col E Roberts, C.B. late chief paymaster, Southern District

ROBERTS—Aug 28, at Rokhurst, Upper Avenue, Eastbourne, Col T W Roberts, late Royal Arty, aged 61.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEVIS—September 13, at Cawnpore, the wife of H W A Bevis, Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, of a daughter.

CODRINGTON—September 4, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Captain H W Codrington, Q O Corps of Guides, of a son

PELL—September 12, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain B T Pell, of a son.

TULLOCH—September 4, at Doongazali, the wife of Major J A S Tulloch, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—September 11, at Dharmasala, Arthur Cyril Beaumont Johnson, Major, 1st Gurkha Rifles, second son of General Sir Charles Johnson, G C B, aged 41 years.

PHILIPPS—September 10, at Midnapore, Evan Caractacus third son of the late Rev James Phillipps, Victoria Place, Haveford West, S W, and late Indigo Planter, N W P, and Tirhoot.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water 8-4m., 8-2a. Low water, 0-58m., 2-18a.
Bank holiday.
Rovers' Association Football Tournament.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.

EXTRADITION OF SANJANA BARRISTER.—It is reported that Shapurji Cawasji Sanjana, Parsi barrister, who was recently arrested in Manila in connection of that noted will forgery case, has left Hongkong in custody of the Bombay Police Officers and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday the 26th instant by the China mail.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Dr, Miss Maneck Tarkhad and Mr. S. A, Tarkhad gave an "At Home" at their residence at Chowpatty on Saturday evening when a large number of the members of the Students' Brotherhood and others interested in the institution were present. This was one of the gatherings, which are from time to time held in connection with the Brotherhood with the view of promoting social intercourse amongst the young students of different nationalities of this city. The function was a successful one. Vocal and instrumental music and other amusements were provided for the entertainment of the guests and the gathering despersed.

THEFT OF RICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. W.S. Dracup, Inspector Stenson charged Shaik Haroon Shaik Ayub, a Mahomedan tindal, with stealing three bags of rice valued at Rs. 15, the property of Fulchund Kushal, a dealer in grain having his godown in Mandavi. It appears that the complainant's godown adjoined the godown of a gentleman in whose employ the accused was. The accused seemed to have made a hole in the partition which divided the two godowns and stole the grain through it. The accused, who was defended by Mr. Dalvi, pleader, stated that the rice fell into his godown through a hole made by rats in the partition. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of August there were 71 horses 176 bullocks, and 15 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of August, 70 horses 201 bullocks, 1 donkey, 1 bull, 1 calf, 4 cows, 9 buffaloes, 1 he-goat 1 ram and 45 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 91 horses, 175 bullocks, 4 cows, 1 buffalo, and 24 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 1 case among horses, 1 case among donkeys, 1 case among bullocks, 1 case among cows, 1 case among buffaloe 1 case among rams and 14 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out patients during the month :—12 horses, 1 buffalo, 2 mainas, 2 she-goats, 26 dogs, 2 cows, 4 cats and 3 parrots.

ROBBING A DHOBIE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagaon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Jebb charged Luximon Suka alias Babaji Suka, a Hindu, having one previous conviction against him, with stealing three pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 5, the property of Chabnath Gopal, a Dhobie, who resides at Madanpoora. The evidence showed that on Wednesday, last the complainant gave a bundle of clothes to the accused to be carried to Dhobie Ghat at Mahaluxmi. Before delivering the bundle at the destination, the accused managed to extract from it three pieces of wearing apparel. While on his way back he was arrested by the police on suspicion near the Grant Road Railway overbridge with the clothes in his possession. The accused in his defence stated that he delivered the bundle to the complainant's brother at the Dhobie Ghat, but as the latter refused to give him his proper hire, he took away the clothes from the bundle. He was convicted and as he was an old offender was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PARSI COTTON SELECTOR DROWNED.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coronor for Bombay, conducted an inquest at Grant Road on Saturday evening relative to death of Mr. Maneckji M. Nanporia, a Parsi, cotton selector, aged fifty-eight years. The evidence showed that for the last few weeks the deceased had not been in good health and had been so weak that he occasionally fell on the ground in a fit of trembling. On Saturday morning he went to Arthur Bunder on his business as usual, but as he did not return home at noon, his son went in search of him and found his body floating in the Arthur Bunder basin. The body was removed from the water with the assistance of a European and a Parsi, life being extinct. It appears that the deceased was in the habit of going down the step of the basin to perform ablution and say his prayers after finishing the business and it is supposed that he must have fallen into the water whilst stooping down to take water for ablution. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Inspector Walton, charged one Kanu Rama a sweeper residing at Modi Khana with voluntarily causing hurt to a police sepoy No. 1385 A. Mr. Balkrishna, Solicitor defended the accused. It was shown by witnesses for the prosecution that on the previous evening at about six o'clock near the E. G. Hospital the accused was struggling with two others all being drunk when the policeman asked them to clear off. He warned them thrice, but with no effect. The accused then fell foul of the policeman and abused and assaulted him, removing his own armlets and deliberately striking the complainant with them. The assault was a severe one the policeman receiving three wounds on the face and being obliged to go to the hospital for treatment. The accused pleaded not guilty alleging that the policeman assaulted him and he (accused) might have hurt him while lifting up his hand in self defence, when the armlets came in violent contact with the policeman's face. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to five months' hard labour.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.—A sitting of the honorary Presidency Magistrates, consisting of Mr. S. J. Jeykar, as President and two Justices, was held at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday morning, when a number of petty cases was disposed of. Mr. Jeykar, it may be remembered, acted on a former occasion as a Presidency Magistrate and also as a judicial clerk and with him as the President, the Court was enabled to conduct cases both expeditiously and to the satisfaction of the parties. In all about thirty cases were disposed, of these, eight cases were of drunk and disorderly behaviour in the public streets and each of the offender concerned in those cases, was fined one rupee. About a dozen persons were charged with exposing articles for sale in public thoroughfares and thereby causing obstruction to the traffic and the Court inflicted a penalty of four annas on each of them. The most of the remaining cases were under the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and the fine inflicted on the accused charged with the offence under the Act ranged from three rupees to one rupee each.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana was played on the ground of the former on Saturday afternoon and resulted in an easy win for the home team, who, declaring their innings closed with the total 152 for five wickets, disposed of their opponents for 70. While quite approving of the encouragement these fixtures must give the Islam Gymkhana, we cannot help thinking that they are a mistake as far as the first eleven is concerned and would more fittingly find a place on the fixture card of the Reserves. However this may be, there can be no doubt that local Mahomedan cricketers have not yet reached a sufficiently high standard in the game to have any chance against the best local clubs, and in both matches with the Bombay Gymkhana this season, the Islam Gymkhana were quite outclassed. Their batting and fielding are very weak and their bowling only moderate. Milne's extraordinary luck in the matter of winning the toss this season was once more in evidence—he has only lost it once in fourteen matches—and naturally his side took first knock. The innings as far as it went was chiefly remarkable for two fine displays by Major Carnegy and A. H. S. Aston, the former just reaching the half century before the innings was declared and the latter contributing a hard hit 41. Carnegy's 50 were made by faultless cricket, and during the hour he was at the wicket he gave nothing resembling a chance. Many of his late cuts and off-drives were fine strokes and his treatment of leg balls was refreshing. Aston laid about him in characteristic style, and is one of the brightest batsmen in Bombay to watch. How the Presidency selection committee came to pass him over for the return match with the Parsees is more than we can understand. A. P. Langhorne, who, we regret to announce, leaves Bombay this week on transfer to Quetta, failed, as did A Priestley, who was making his first appearance for the Gymkhana this season, but Powell played an attractive innings for his 23. Very few of the Islam batsmen could stand up to the bowling of Coombs, who carrying everything before him, came through the innings with the remarkably good figures of eight wickets for :5 runs (six clean bowled). The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr A H S Aston, c and b Ghansari	41
Mr Dawson, run out	14
Major Carnegy, not out	50
Mr Powell, b Mullaji	23
Lieut Langhorne, st Mahomed, b Ali	1
Mr Priestley, c and b Mullaji	2
Mr M Carroll, not out	12
Mr Milne	Did not bat
Lieut Douglas	
Mr Coombs	
Lieut H Carroll	
Extras	9
*Total (for 5 wkts.)	152

* Innings declared closed.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr C M Ali, b Douglas	2
Mr H C Tyabji, b Coombs	4
Mr D Nansi, b Coombs	10
Mr Abu, b Coombs	12
Mr A R Nariza, b Coombs	4
Mr Ghansari, b Coombs	0
Mr T Mullaji, st Langhorne, b Douglas	14
Mr M Sanji, b Coombs	0
Mr Pear Mahomed, c Powell, b Coombs	13
Mr Alisha, not out	7
Mr S C Tyabji, c Dawson, b Coombs	3
Extras	1
Total	70

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 18.

Saturday made a week since the Southern India Rifle Association meeting began at Hebbal. During the past few days the weather has moderate considerably and was not so boisterous as at first reported, the result being that scoring has improved all round. A summary of the completed events is as follows :—

The Orr Cup Value Rs. 150 Durham Light infantry 1. Madras Railway Volunteers 2. Bangalore Rifle Volunteer 3.

THE MOFUSSIL STAKES.

	Points.	Rs.
"A" Company 69th Punjabis	96	33
No 9 Company Sappers	92	24
"C" Company 83th Carnatics	63	12

THE MAJOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers	17	46-8
The Leicestershires	11	33-12
The Lincolns	10	8-4

Also competed the Warwicks, Middlesex, Essex; Durhams, Royal Scots and the Madras Railway Volunteers.

MOFUSSIL STAKES FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

	Points.	Rs
"G" Company of the Leicesters	77	50
"F" Company of the Leicesters	60	30
"C" Company of the Leicesters	52	20

THE SHARPSHOOTERS CUP.—Value Rs. 200, a tactical match, distances 600 to 200 yards disappearing targets with 7 appearances at unknown intervals and in sight for ten seconds only. Of the four teams entered, the Essex and Royal Scots tied and the Middlesex and the Bangalore Volunteers tied. A protest was lodged against the Army teams that they advanced closer than 200 yards to the targets, so the competition is to be held over again.

THE DWAR TROPHY.—Value Rs. 100, 2nd team 74th Punjabis 68 points, 1 ; 2nd team 69th Punjabis 40 points, 2 ; 21st team 69 Punjabis 30 points, 3.

THE DEWAN'S PRIZE.—2nd team of the 2nd Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners 10 points 1 ; 2nd team 69th Punjabis 8 points, 2 ; 1st team 69th Punjabis 7 points, 3.

THE STEWARD PRIZE.—Corpl Felsinger Ceylon Volunteer Force 35 points, 1 ; Sergeant Baker Yercaud Volunteers 34 points, 2 ; Colonel Sergeant Say Middlesex, 34 points, 3.

A large camp fire concert was held last night.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA F. C. vs H. M. S. PERSEUS.

SAILORS' STRONG DEFENCE.

WE reckoned upon a good afternoon's sport on Saturday, and the immense gathering, even surpassing the attendances on prior occasions, particularly in the western enclosure, was not disappointed. The contest was the keenest up to date, the game being an extremely fast one. The attacks were delivered with great vigour and the defence proved equally sturdy. Our visitors from Calcutta gave us a capital exposition of the game, and did not belie what was expected of them, their back division being particularly conspicuous in their defence, while the forward line on the right led a spirited attack, giving the Naval custodian plenty of work to do. This he did very cleverly indeed, the manner in which he cleared being frequently applauded. What adds to his laurels is that the young lad—for he is still within his teens—had on the very morning been discharged from hospital where he had been suffering for sometime past from fever. The narrow margin by which the Calcutta team were victors, while it speaks of the doughty defence of the sailors, goes also to prove that their shooting in front of goal was surprisingly erratic. They were constantly on the aggressive, sending in some quick returns, but on no fewer than five occasions, when they should have scored, they placed wide of the mark. Should this very great defect be remedied, their chances will look rosy. Their combination is decidedly good and they are "nippy" in their tackling, generally getting the better of a dodge. In the second half there were two slight interruptions in the game, in the first of which Crawford, the Calcutta centre forward, got a nasty smack across the nose, but he was quickly himself again and soon showed up in the front line. The victors next meet the Cheshires on Wednesday, and they will have to look to their laurels, as the Cheshires will take a lot to beat.

Play commenced at 4-55 p.m. The Perseus men kicked off and immediately attacked, but were quickly relieved. The ball then travelled up the Seamen's half where it was sent over the goal line. From the goal kick, the Perseus left wing dribbled down, but near the Calcutta "25" V. Sherman got possession and ran it up and essayed a kick which went over the net. Two hot shots again followed which the Perseus goal-keeper cleared. Again the attack was resumed and two more tries made, but the ball failed to find the net. The Perseus' goal-keeper was a tower of strength at his post and but for him Calcutta should have already been leading. A corner for Calcutta was eventually obtained, but nothing resulted. A kick from goal relieved the pressure. Cooper charged and Lock saved by sending out. On the resumption the Calcuttawallas continued on the aggressive and V. Sherman sent in

A WELL JUDGED CROSS SHOT

from the left wing which found the net. Resuming the Perseus put the visitors on the defensive, but the latter's back line, proved too "nippy" to allow them to remain long in their territory. Once more Calcutta got on the attack and made three close shots, but missed the net, yet another hot attack was well saved by the Perseus' custodian, whose mettle after this was repeatedly tested, but every time he succeeded in tipping over the bar or clearing. Eventually breaking through an opening Mayer relieved the pressure and obtained a corner, but the final kick was far too wide for any scoring to be expected. The visitors once again assumed the aggressive, the ball, however, going over the boundary line before getting too dangerous. Give and take play followed and the half-time whistle sounded with the game in the Perseus' half and the score one goal to love in favour of Calcutta.

The resumption, after changing ends, found the Calcutta team again pressing. Almost immediately no interruption occured owing to one of the forwards having been injured, but within a minute he was up again and on the attack. Another hot shot by the visitors narrowly missed and lodged over the bar. From the goal kick the war was carried to the Calcutta half, but pressure was soon relieved and hostilities were again carried back. A hot shot by the inside right was smartly cleared by the Naval custodian, and the sphere was eventually sent over the boundary line. Calcutta then accured a corner which, however, they failed to convert. Immediately after, another corner was obtained, but the efforts of the Calcutta forward line again ended in the ball going wide. The goal kick altered the venue of hostilities, but again only for a few seconds. Cooper made an uninterrupted dribble down the Naval half. Facing goal he made a smart try, the ball, however, going over the bar by only a few inches. Pulling themselves together the Seamen made

A VIGOROUS EFFORT

to equalise. Every attempt, however, was invariably baulked by the back line, who seemed too strong to cope with. Another accident, owing to two opposing forwards colliding violently, caused another interruption of about a minute. On resuming, the Sailors pressed and carried the war well into the Calcutta "25." Matters at this stage assumed a most exciting aspect, the Perseus endeavouring for all they were worth to equalise. The visitors' custodian, however, proved equal to the occasion and when a dangerous shot was sent in, tipped over the bar: Calcutta, from the goal kick, once again assumed the aggressive, and Hannah returned a hot one from Cooper. Midfield play followed for a time, Ansell relieved the monotony and rushed the ball well down the Naval half, where he was dispossessed, and Perseus now became the aggressors. Calcutta then again took up and eventually cornered, but failed to add. Time closed with the game in favour of the visitors, the result being as follows :—

CALCUTTA	1 GOAL.
H. M. S. PERSEUS	NIL.

The following were the respective teams :—

CALCUTTA F. C.—Goal: D. Baker, Backs : E. C. Gahan and V. Coopor ; Half-backs : C. W. Ansell, A. Crawford, and R. A. Maunder ; Forwards : H. M. Sherman, A. Oldham, H. A. Cooper, V. Sherman and E. Cutlip.

H. M. S. PERSEUS.—Goal: Hannah ; Backs : Lieut. Barker and Lieut. Selby ; Half-backs : Drinnin Mr. Haddon, and Clarke ; Forwards : Wells, Lock, Ward, Brett, and Mayer.

REFEREE.—Mr. Nicholl.

THIS AFTERNOON'S GAME.

The Shropshires meet the Warwicks this afternoon. Kick-off at 4-50 p.m. sharp.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not a crying shame that British soldiers about to leave the army stand little, if any, chance of civil employment? Is it not a regrettable fact that they are debarred to a very great extent from entering services such as the Port Trust, Preventive, Police and Railway?—Services which could surely will advantage, fill a few more of their vacancies from time to time, with men who have been trained in a very hard school; men who have been tried with a very hard test; men who with commonsense, forititude, and tact, have well stood the test, and could with the help of their past training, creditably fill civil positions, positions which do not call for a 'Varsity education, positions not requiring previous business training, but rather require commonsense, tact, and uprightness, credentials, and honest hard work for ultimate success. These positions are to be found in the departments already enumerated, and the men both capable, willing, and most anxious to fill them, are young British soldiers who come on furlough to Bombay from time to time. Men straining every nerve to enter the larger field of competition, "the field of civil employment."—"No vacancies" is the inevitable curt answer Tommy Atkins receives,—an answer very often tantamount to, "no interest no vacancies."—I trust Sir, you will give publicity to this letter, and allow me through the medum of your paper, to point out to the powers that be, the existing state of affairs.

GIVE TOMMY ATKINS A CHANCE.

RACING AT POONA.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 17.

There was a large gathering at the eighth extra meeting to-day.

Omerkhan has been given his license again, C. B. Mahomed was also riding and Willie Southall who broke his leg while riding Northumberland was once more in the pigskin.

Details :—

The Sticks Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle race for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 1-2 miles over 7 flights.

Lt Col Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 11st 10lbs Hoyt 1
Mr R C Beck's b aus g Rifleman 8st 4lbs.....Syed 2
Captain F Guest's bl aus m Topsy 10st 6lbs. L Hoyt 3

Also ran.—Mirage 9st 5lbs., Morrison, 7st 3lbs, Ding 7st 9lbs.

Betting :—Evens Patrician 5 to 4 against Topsy, 8 to 1 Mirage, 10 to 1 Rifleman, 25 to 1 Ding.

Patrician led over the first hurdle but soon gave way to Rifleman and Topsy. At the half mile Patrician rapidly improved his position and led into the straight and won by two lengths easily ; three lengths between second and third. Time— 3mins. 10secs.

The Tallyho Plate.—Winner, Rs 290 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle race for horses. Distance—1 1-2 miles over 7 flights.

Major Logan Home's bl aus g Pope, 11st 12lbs A Hoyt 1
Mr Locke's g aus g Badger, 9st 8lbs.....L C Hoyt 2
Mr Peel's b aus g Plannet, 10st 9lbs.....Mumford 3

Also ran Gunels 10st 4lbs Mumson.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Pope and Planet, 3 to 1 Gunets, 4 to 1 Badger.

Pope led Planet to the half mile where Badger joined in and the three took the home turn together. Planet then fell back and Pope coming away won by four lengths and hard held : Six lengths between second and third. Time 2mins 59 seconds.

2nd Nursery Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Malden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1903. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talibs g a h Kismut 9st 5lbs C B Mahomed 1
Mr Shamlan's g a h False Start, 8st 2lbs... Foster 2
Mr A W P's Cah Hopeful, 9st 8lbs..... Kamad 3
Mr Finch's b a m Arab Maid 8st 3lbs..... Heeroo 4

Also ran :—Sugger 8st 10lbs Oomerkhan ; Grand Slam 8st, 11b Elliott ; Result 7st 11lbs, A Hoyt ; Saizer 7st 9lbs Natives, Sharajon 7st 6lbs Murphy. Medina 7st 4lbs and 7st 9lbs Morrison, Young Mosumma 6st 12lbs Bennett.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Hopeful, 1 to 1 Sugger, 5 to 1 Arab Maid, and Result, 6 to 1 False Start and Kismut, 10 to 1 the others.

Sharajon and Result showed out well and making the pacing kept the lead to the bend where False Start joined them with Arab Maid. Sharajon and Result then fell back beaten and Kismut coming through snatched the victory from False Starc by 1 1-2 lengths ; a length between second and third. Time 1 min. 11 secs.

The Sandown Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March 1902.

Mr Kelso's ch eg Child Guide 8st.

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

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WAR NEWS.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1904.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER'S PROPOSALS.

THE proposals for the re-organisation of the British Army, which the new Secretary of State for War put forth the other day, and are now supposed to be under further consideration by the Government, are ably discussed in the new number of the "Empire Review" by Major-General Sir Alfred Turner R. A., late Inspector-General of the Auxiliary forces. Considering that so much of the new scheme depends on the Auxiliary forces, the criticism of an experienced officer like Sir Alfred is of the greatest value. He protests against the proposed interference with the Militia which, as he says, in spite of their services, which went a very long way to save the situation in South Africa and in spite of the views of Lord Selborne, Lord Raglan and other distinguished Militiamen, are not to be mended, as might easily be done, but ended. All the favour in store for the old Constitutional force of Great Britain is that the Secretary of State for War will graciously inform the Militia the units of which he proposes to destroy as early as possible. The proposed reduction of the Volunteers, he regards as a step equivalent to destruction of the "esprit de corps" of the whole force and its gradual extinction. In this way, remarks Sir Alfred, the War Minister, hopes to save a paltry £300,000, but the measure, if allowed, cannot fail to produce intense irritation all over England, Scotland and Wales. The Volunteers, he declares, have thriven, in spite of, and not by the aid of, the War Office. Their financial difficulties have been great, especially with regard to training and shooting. As to ranges the least possible assistance has been given to them. Now from no fault of their own, they are pronounced inefficient, and that too in spite of their services in the late war to which they contributed 26,000 officers and men. Before the war the Volunteer establishment was 260,000. During the war the establishment was increased to 346,000, and its greatest strength, including the Volunteers serving in Africa, was 306,000. Since the war its strength has gradually fallen, and it is now but 242,000, but the proportion of inefficients is trifling. The Volunteer Force, as is rightly claimed for it, has been invaluable in spreading and fostering a military and patriotic spirit through the country. The Duke of Norfolk's Commission drew attention to this, and expressed a hope that nothing would be done to check this spirit. Yet the attitude of Government has increased and irritated the Force to an intense degree, and no one can wonder, remarks Sir Alfred Turner, for the Volunteers are with very rare exceptions, men of good education, and as well able to judge the value of their body for the propose of Home defence as the War Office, or the Defence Committee,

Sir Alfred Turner thinks the Secretary of State's proposals with regard to the Regular Army might have been workable, provided he had devised practical means to induce men to join the long service regiments and to prevent the enormous waste and useless cost to the public, which that waste involves, and which can alone be prevented by filling the ranks of the Army with men of a better class and of better physique than the vast majority who now enlist. It is an undoubted fact that the physique of both the French and German armies is better than that of the British Army, with the exception of the Guards and a few Corps d'elite. During the years from 1893 writes Sir Alfred, when over sixty per cent. of the men who presented themselves for enlistment in our Army were rejected, the percentage of rejections in the German Army fell from 24 to 16 per cent. The physique of the German soldier is steadily improving. No man who is passed is not quite up to the standard and, it is remarked, that if the War Minister had applied himself with his characteristic vigour to devising a plan by which better men, physically and morally, might be detained for the Army in place of attempting to introduce a vast and nebulous scheme of reform with the object of producing heightened efficiency and reduced economy, neither of which is the least likely to be the outcome of it, he would have had the country at his back, instead of against him, as is the case now. He smiles at the War Minister's undertaking that in twelve months there shall be no troops in England incapable of meeting foreign troops. It is a big undertaking, but not if we consider that the possibility of serious invasion is not one of those perils Government fears, believing that, if they keep a navy of sufficient strength and in proper order, our coasts are absolutely safe. If this be done, we shall never need resort to conscription, though that is the only system which could give us an army capable of meeting a first-class European Power.

If we are to rely so much upon Auxiliary forces as the War Minister wishes, Sir Alfred Turner rightly tells us that we must bring their arms and equipment up to date and also the ancient and obsolete guns with which some of the Volunteer Artillery are armed. If these reforms were carried out by the War Minister, he would do most valuable work for the country in connection with which his name would be long and gratefully remembered. Unfortunately, as the ex-Inspector-General says, end, not mend, is the burden of the War Minister's song. If the measures of Mr. Arnold-Forster were as sound as his intentions are excellent, it is believed we might hope to obtain the Army we require and one that would not be ruinously costly and unsatisfactory in its results. "One cannot however," writes Sir Alfred, "be blind to the fact that the foundations of his scheme are laid in sand and that, as the principal military member of the Army Council rightly said, he is trying to make bricks without straw" Incidently this trenchant critic observes that it would be most interesting to learn against whom the "striking force', of which Mr. Arnold-Forster dreams, is to strike and whether this force is to be a menace to Continental Powers, or is it the outcome of our present Imperialism which could only in South Africa be vindicated and brought successfully to a conclusion by the employment of nearly a quarter of a million men? A "striking force" of 16,000 would certainly look ridiculous alongsided the twenty army Crops, each double that strength which France and Germany keep ready for war. It is severe, but it is true that such a force as we are promised, would not be sufficient to strike or even to act as a scarecrow. We are with the gallant General and the great majority of the English people in holding that both the Auxiliary forces and the Regular army are no more adequate and capable of meeting Continental armies of to-day than the fleets of the Powers, who can dispose of such armies, are able to contend with the British Navy. The retention of the Auxiliary forces is desirable and necessary, for the more the Auxiliary forces are encouraged and their numbers maintained, the better will be the physique of the country, and although the Navy can be trusted to defend the country from serious invasion, its sole defence must not be left to the fleet, which would be hampered and tied down, if there were no armed forces behind it to prevent raids upon our shores. Furthermore, as Sir Alfred Turner urges, there is no certainty that the so-called Imperial Policy may not in the future, as in the past, lead us into a war with a Power as strong and as difficult to cope with as the Boers, to crush which a force of some 450,000 was required. By reducing the Auxiliaries, we should render the country incapable of sending out so many in any such future emergency

NAVAL CADETSHIPS.

MR. A. C. BENSON, in the "Cornhill," gives us an instructive account of his experiences on the Board for interviewing candidates for the Naval School at Osborne which attempts to select the fittest condidates, without the evil pressure of a competitive examination. Whatever others may think, Mr. Benson tells us, his feeling about the examination is that it is eminently sensible, practical and satisfactory. He believes that it diminishes the possibility of cramming and it does not strand an unsuitable boy at an impossible age. He cannot help believing that it is the germ of a system which may lead to important and valuable modifications of our examination scheme generally—that scheme which is confessedly unsatisfactory in many points, substituting, as it does, a narrow test of special capacity for a broad classification of temperament. It may, he thinks, be modified and improved in details, but he affirms with confidence that it has hold of the right principle, and may be administered to the great advantage, both of the Service and the nation. Probably, but until that modification and improvement has been effected, it will, we fear, be the "cheekiest" boy, not necessarily the smartest, who will be chosen by the Board. The cleverest boy is frequently the shyest, the more nervous and of the most retiring disposition, the boy, who would be the first to fail in the presence of a bench of potent, grave and reverend seigniors. Still we are assured the Board makes allowances, besides doing everything it possibly can, to put the youngster at his ease. One member, we are told, had an extraordinary knack of treating shy boys. He would, if the terror of sitting still betrayed itself by nervous motions, lead a boy to the window, or ask him a question which involved a short walk to a globe or a chart and the lad was mentally relieved. Two things Mr. Benson found in a very few minutes—one was that no boy should ever be corrected or told he was wrong unless he could be briskly put upon the right track, and the next was that all elaborate questions were thrown away, except in the case of boys of very marked ability. The thing to do was to make the questions as general as possible, so as to encourage the boy to talk about a subject with which he was acquainted. Members of the Board found out in a few moments what a boy's interests were and what he had been taught, and it proved easy in an interview, lasting ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, to gauge to a considerable extent a boy's capacity and character. It would not, of course, says Mr. Benson, be possible to test a boy's attainments in that time, but it was easy to see whether he had been taught well or ill, and how much ability and observation he had. The general bearing and temperament of the boy also, in most cases, emerged very satisfactorily, even the boy's manner of entering and leaving the room cast light upon his disposition. Moreover the examiners are assisted by confidential reports from the schools as well as by medical reports. Some of the former are found to be very valuable when they are sincere appreciations of the boy; others are useless when the school-master plays the part of advocate for the boy. But Mr. Benson assures us that the examiners do not allow themselves to be unduly influenced by these reports, they rather allow them to guide them, to a certain extent, in many questions they put to the boys and then they formed their own independent judgment.

JAPANESE IMITATIONS OF EUROPEAN GOODS.

Mr. Acting Consul-General E. M. Hobart-Hampden, in an interesting report from Yokohama states that, where any foreign article has caught the native taste and come into general use, as in the case of cigarettes, clocks, hanging lamps, bicycles, &c., the enterprising Japanese have almost invariably succeeded in turning out locally a cheap imitation suited to their wants. Some ten years ago, a report was drawn up showing the industries on European lines in which native production competes with foreign import. Since that time these industries have increased, and it is hardly surprising to learn that an incipient export to neighbouring Far Eastern countries of Japan-made imitations of European goods is now carried on. An instance, serious for Manchester, of an import being partially killed by native production may be found in cotton piece-goods. A keen observer recently prophesied that we must be prepared for a repetition in cotton goods of what happened in the yarn, which died by inches, importers during a period of some years attributing to bad times what was due to the competition of local production. The prophecy has in great measure found its fulfilment. It is regrettable for British manufacturers, of which good quality is the characteristic, that the average Japanese looks less to quality than to price, to appearance more than durability. Among the things that the Japanese have always been remarkable for is their metalware. Their silverware turned out for the foreign market shows more imagination than the Chinese, but they also fall into grooves. Of late years the Japanese have turned their attention to iron. The latest craze among the foreign community—it has not touched the Japanese fancy—is for brassware, and it is curious considering its quality of massiveness rather than daintiness, that it appeals peculiarly to the feminine taste. This ware, of which the best quality is produced at Tokio and Ise, is turned out in quantities.

VETERINARY WORK IN BENGAL.

THE report of the Civil Veterinary Department of Bengal is reviewed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor who remarks on the working of the district dispensaries. Their growing popularity is again illustrated by the increase in the number of animals which received treatment, particularly in that of out-patients which was nearly doubled, during the year. The most marked feature in the work of the Department was the increase in the number of cases treated in the villages by itinerant Veterinary Assistants; 60,151 animals having received treatment from these officers as against 21,439 in the previous year and 7,346 in the year 1901-02. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that in no way can the Department prove more useful to the people at large than by sending out officers of this stamp, to be constantly on tour in the interior, to inoculate freely for rinderpest and to report upon and deal with outbreaks of all kinds of epizootic diseases. His Honour regards the development of this work as one of the most important functions of the Department, and is pleased to observe the increasing extent to which the benefits of veterinary science are being brought home to the peasantry. Unfortunately Bengal has not a sufficient number of qualified men to do the work, and it has been decided as a temporary measure to fill vacancies in the subordinate staff of the Department by Veterinary graduates from Lahore and Bombay.

THE Local Governments have now completed the revision of their Famine Codes, which are under consideration by the Government of India.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived on Saturday from Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Arcadia, were H. H. the Rajah of Cooch Behar and Lady Jenkins.

THE "Pioneer" states definitely that no British Political Resident will be appointed in Tibet, but measures will be taken to secure Indian traders' interests in that country.

THE Telegraph Department will resume their attempt to establish wireless telegraphy with Port Blair on the 1st November. It is hoped that communication will be completed before the end of the year.

THE Secretary to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blid acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rs. 501 donated to the school by Bai Jerbai N. Wadia "In memory of the late Bai Navazbai Rustomje Ardashir Wadia, from her children."

DURING the ensuing working season it is intended to put up 5,000 more miles of telegraph wire in India, in order to meet the growing demands of the traffic due to the reduction of tariff. Some high speed Page printing instruments are due to arrive shortly, which should be of great service on the more important main lines.

CERTAIN comments have recently been made respecting the supposed deficient finances of the Tata Research Institute. The position at present, says the "Pioneer," is that the Government of India are awaiting a report from the Bombay Government regarding the endowment as it will be affected by the late Mr. Tata's will. Pending this, further criticism of the project may well be suspended.

IT is generally admitted that the Indian agriculturist knows quite as much about his business as his fellow cultivators in other countries, and that with his limited means and small opportunities he produces results that are little short of marvellous. But unfortunately for him neither of the two classes who may have considerable influence over his prosperity—the officials and the landholders—have anything like the same practical knowledge of agriculture, and the result is that the interests of the cultivator may suffer owing to the ignorance of those in authority over him. In the course of time, no doubt, an observant man may acquire a considerable fund of information, but it usually lacks the solid basis of concrete fact, and the general ideas need to be corrected and defined by accurate knowledge of principles. For the benefit of those who come in contact with the cultivator but are not themselves practical agriculturists, Mr. W. H. Moreland, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, has just published through the "Pioneer" Press a most useful little volume on "The Agriculture of the United Provinces." The book is divided into two parts; the first aims at giving a general account of of the subject, while the second gives details concerning the different agricultural regions of the Provinces and the various crops grown. In the first part, which is mainly of general application, there are chapters on such varied subjects as the growth plants and the way in which it can be influenced by the cultivator, the weather, drainage, tillage, irrigation, manuring, plant diseases and pests, cattle and other farm animals, management and improvement of estates, etc. In a book of this kind it is wise to assume that even well educated readers may lack exact knowledge even of first principles. Mr. Moreland treats the subject from the beginning with admirable simplicity and clearness, and the result is a handbook which should be extremely valuable to all whose work brings them into contact with the Indian agriculturist.

"GOOD-BYE for ever": so said a Melbourne man in a note which his wife found waiting for her when she returned home one day recently. But the lady did not relish this unceremonious farewell, and hearing a few days later that her absconding husband had been seen at a small town in New South Wales she set out immediately for the place. She took steamer and train as far as they would carry her, and when they failed she continued the journey on horseback. After a trying ride of nearly two hundred miles she reached the town only to find that her husband had gone on to the nearest port with the intention of taking steamer to Sydney. S. ringing into the saddle once more she rode sixteen intervening miles in quick time, but was again too late, as the vessel had sailed two hours before she arrived. As a sequel the wife has brought an action in the Australian Divorce Courts.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

A FORTNIGHT of fine autumnal weather persuaded Simla that the rains were over. An attempt was even made, last Saturday, to recommence weekly gymkhanas at Annandale. The monsoon has now returned to the discomfort of the ladies but the infinite relief of the officials. The afterburst appears to have extended throughout the greater part of India including the Deccan, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, regions which have been causing anxiety less only than what is felt for unhappy Gujerat. If the traditional peck of March dust, in England, was worth an ancient king's ransom, as the saw has it, the value of the little depression from the Bay of Bengal, which has brought back the monsoon to India, at this critical moment, must be equivalent to a modern war indemnity. It means the restriction of the area of acute agricultural distress, during the coming winter, to a very much smaller region than would otherwise have been the case. Amongst its results are the replenishing of the water-supply and the provision of fodder in districts where the villagers' cattle were in danger of perishing of thirst and hunger. The benefit is not confined to the provinces actually watered. The rain will also increase the total demand for paid agricultural labour, and stay the general upwards trend of food grain prices throughout the country. The outlook may still be far from satisfactory. It is, at least, nothing like as bad as was the case a fortnight ago, when there was every reason to fear that the monsoon had gone entirely.

The signing of the treaty at Lhassa has been the principal topic here since my last letter. The view generally taken is one of felicitation at what seems like the successful issue of an extraordinarily difficult national undertaking. The treaty has still to be ratified by the Pekin Government, but there is no longer any serious reason for maintaining a British force at Lhassa itself. The main body will no doubt return by the Gyantse road by which it went up, a detachment being possibly sent down the Sangpo river to Assam to ascertain the practicability of this long closed route. The attitude of the Tibetans is now such that no difficulty is likely to be encountered in the eastward march. It will only be on entering the territory of the wild Abor and Mishmi tribes upon the very confines of Assam, that any hostility need be apprehended. Even there, the danger is insignificant, as these tribes, though ready enough to murder an individual traveller, have never seriously opposed any of the small punitive expeditions sent against them, in past years, to avenge outrages on the British border. Their reason for hostility would be less now than has hitherto been usual, for the force would merely be passing through without interference with any of their affairs.

The official announcement, made since my last letter, of the sanctioning of the formation of the long talked of Railway Board for India, has been received with considerable interest here, as the scheme involves far reaching reorganization in the Simla Secretariats. The thightening of the reins, in all departments of the administration during the past five years, has been accompanied by so overwhelming an increase in the Secretariat work, that it has become apparent that some really appreciable relief must be afforded. It is proposed to effect this by a system of general decentralisation whereby all routine matters of administration will be gradually transferred from the overburdened Secretariats to the heads of the respective departments, who are now to be entrusted with responsibilities which should never have been taken from them. In hardly any successful private undertaking in the world is there such a complicated system of references as has hitherto obtained in connection with the Government of India. Instead the simple and efficient system of making a grant for carrying out a certain purpose, and then giving the head of the department concerned a free hand to do the best he can, holding him personally responsible in the event of his spending the money inefficiently, so many checks and rules have been invented to guard against fraud or neglect that responsibility has been largely removed from the shoulders of the heads of departments, where it should properly rest, and transferred to those of Secretariat officials whose duty it should be, not to scrutinise details, but to regulate policy. As it is, the number of trifling matters which come up to the Government of India for orders is so enormous that the Secretariat is overloaded, and the majority of the Government of India officials are so hurried and overworked that they have not the leisure that is essential for deliberation in dealing with really big things of administration.

The Railway Board is to relieve the Secretariat of a mass of details connected with one important branch of the administration. The newly-created Sanitary Department is to fulfil a somewhat similar function in regard to another. The Director-General of Education, the Inspector-General of Agriculture, and the Director-General of Archæology fill other recently created appointments designed to afford relief in various branches of responsibility. A new department of Industry and Commerce is shortly to be brought into existence to take over the purely Secretariat duties connected with Commerce, Post Office Telegraphs and Railways. An additional Member of the Executive Council is also to be added to relieve the Home Member of charge of the Revenue and Agriculture portfolio, which he his now responsible for, in addition to that of his more immediate department. The changes, thus briefly outlined, are being introduced gradually, but must, in the end, materially affect the entire system of the Government of India.

Of social affairs here since my last letter, there are only the usual fmall events to refer to. The annual Masonic ball was held at the Town Hall last night. The Simla A. D. C. are staging "The Little Three Maids" beginning next Friday. A "Black Hearts" fancy dress dance takes place on 19th on which day the Durand Football Tournament begins here. A variety entertainment takes place at the Town Hall on 25th September. The Staff College dinner is on 28th. The Viceroy's Legislative Council meets on 30th. On October 4th, the Simla Amateurs will stage the unforseen. The Railway Conference meets here on 4th October. The Gymkhana Races are fixed for 6th and 8th October. On 8th October takes place a children's pastoral play in aid of the Anglo-Indian Children's Relief Association. On 10th October is the United Service Club dance to the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill. On 17th October Lord and Lady Ampthill leave Simla for Ootacamund and Lord Curzon arrives.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND COMMISSION.

THE issue of the Somaliland Honours' list has naturally caused the question to be raised as to whether there will be any rewards given to the troops who served with the Aden Hinterland Commission. It would certainly be hard that orders, medals and brevets should fall to a force operating on one side of the Gulf of Aden while officers and men engaged on the other should receive nothing. It may be quite true that one was a field Force and the other only the "escort" of a Political Mission, but the latter had to fight on occasion, and the hardships which they underwent were comparable with those endured in Somaliland. Apart from actual deaths we believe that some fifty officers and between 200 and 300 Native troops were invalided. One British regiment went Home literally rotten with fever, the result of service in that plague-spot Dar Akkan. It is well known in Aden that the hinterland fever is most virulent, and yet Nobat datun, which was pitched upon as the chief depot for the line of communication, was one of the most unhealthy places of all. We learn that from the beginning of the demarcation operations it was clearly stated that no rewards were to be expected. Political reasons, sound enough in their way, were doubtless at the back of this pronouncement, but no one could then foresee the long and trying work that lay before both the Commission and the troops which guarded it. No one in the British or Indian Military Service grumbles at service amidst unhealthy surroundings—it is "all in the day's work" of soldiering, but in this case it is certainly not surprising that there should be some soreness at the difference of treatment given to a force whose bad luck it was to be on the wrong side of the Gulf of Aden when sumultaneous operations were being carried on.—"Pioneer"

ADVANCE ON MUKDEN.

PREPARING FOR ANOTHER CONFLICT.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

THE SEARCH FOR CONTRABAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The full despatches from both sides which have been published have now enabled the public to form a juster appreciation of the stupendous struggle at Liao-yang and its results than the earlier reports.

The non-fulfilment of the positive anticipation, the complete cutting off of General Kuropatkin, coupled with that General's successful retreat, have checked the trend of public sentiment in England, whereof the fall in the Japanese Stocks and the rise in the Russians are clear indications.

The "Times" in a leading article to-day fairly reflects the general feeling and says that unquestionably Liao-yang has deepened our respect for the fighting qualities of both the belligerents.

We realize now, the article says, the vicissitudes and the physical difficulties of the struggle and the magnitude of General Kuropatkin's efforts.

It would be idle to deny that it was the expectation in England that the Japanese would be able to carry out their full design, but it does not follow that the great results, both moral and strategical, of the signal victory at Liao-yang are underrated, and we are inclined to think that the English people as a whole never so fully fathomed the depth of Japanese courage and resolution as after reading the accounts of this historic battle.

General Kuropatkin officially protests against Marshal Oyama's statement that the Japanese captured quantities of Russian spoil at Liao-yang and asseverates that only two railway trucks were obtained.

He emphatically denies that the Russians have used Dum-Dum bullets.

Reuter wires from Mukden on the 15th instant that it is reported that the Japanese are advancing from the east and that a strong Russian force is ready to meet them.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese Army is massing near Yen-tai and Bent-sea-putze.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Reuter wiring from Mukden to-day says that the Japanese are reported to be advancing on both flanks from the east-south-east and south-west.

The Russian outposts are closely engaged twenty miles south-east of Mukden, there being almost constantly skirmishing. The indications point to another great battle in the vicinity of Mukden.

Russian troops occupy all the surrounding villages.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that telegrams from Mukden state the Japanese are laying an extra rail to suit their own gauge on the line north of Liao-yang.

It is announced that the circum-Baikal Railway will be opened at the end of the month.

The German semi-official newspapers are busily contradicting the recent statement of the "Times" maintaining there is a close understanding established between Germany and Russia, the main evidences of which are the transfer of the Great Liners to Russia, the acceptance of contracts for coaling the Baltic Fleet and the Volunteer cruisers, the arrangement for the Port Arthur Squadron taking refuge at Tsingtau and the promises of a loan. The "Times" added it is safe to assume that Germany's support has been secured to Russia in the final settlement.

The "Cologne Gazette" in denying the statement remarks that it would be foolhardiness of Germany to commit herself to such an agreement in view of the uncertainties regarding the issue of the war.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

A Russian auxiliary Cruiser named the Korea is reported off Vancouver.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that a Chinese interpreter employed in the Commissariat at Port Arthur, has arrived there and reports that only five weeks' full rations are left and that the garrison with the exception of officers are anxious to surrender.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Zanzibar telegraphs that the Russian Volunteer cruisers Smolensk and Petersburg sailed yesterday from there in the morning.

The British cruiser Forte which had been watching them did not observe them pass between Zanzibar and the mainland. It is believed they may have gone south.

The British steamer Margit Groebel which was lately stopped by the Russian cruiser Terek has arrived at Constantinople.

A Russian officer who came on board informed her captain that nine other Russian cruisers were in the vicinity.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Reuter (St. Petersburg,) says that the Russian decision regarding contraband has been communicated to the British and American Embassies to-day.

It is understood it recognizes the principle that provisions are not contraband when consigned to private parties and become only contraband when they are for Government, Military or Naval stores.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Instructions have been sent to Vladivostock clearly defining certain articles in the Russian contraband regulations which have been misinterpreted.

PRINCE BISMARCK ILL.

Son of "Old Blood and Iron."

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Prince Bismarck is critically ill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ITALIAN HEIR.

Rejoicings In Italy.

CONCESSIONS BY THE KING.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

There are great rejoicings in Italy over the birth of the Prince.

King Emmanuel has signed a number of pardons and amnesties in honour of the event.

Innumerable letters and congratulations have been received by his Majesty.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

King Emmanuel has granted forty thousand pounds sterling from the Privy Purse for the Workman's Pension Fund.

RIOTS IN KOREA.

Headman Murdered.

A "Standard" telegram from Shanghai says that serious disturbances have broken out at Kangga in the Northern Provinces of Korea.

Five thousand rioters murdered an unpopular headman and wounded four Japanese.

Japanese gendarmes have been sent to the scene.

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS" AT SIMLA.

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA SEPT. 17.

The Viceroy and Lady Ampthill attended the first performance of "Three Little Maids" last night at the Gaiety theatre. The piece was extremely well played, Mrs. Iggulden, Miss Massy, and Miss Bond singing and acting with brilliant success in the three principal ladies' characters and Mr. Woolley scoring a decided hit as Lord Cheyne.

Mr. Alec Marsh, who is now making a short tour in India, took over the stage managership of the piece about a fortnight ago, and was received with the heartiest applause on answering to a call before the curtain, as the success of the play was undoubtedly due to his unselfish efforts.

THE HEDJAZ PILGRIMAGE.

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

The notification of the 30th September 1903 is cancelled, and the following are the regulations regarding the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. One of the precautions adopted during the pilgrim season of 1904 was the collection of all intending pilgrims at a central observation camp at or near the port of embarkation where they were detained for at least ten days, and where their wearing apparel, bedding etc. were disinfected previous to their embarkation. Experience has shown that the cost of this arrangement has been great, and the inconvenience to the pilgrims the subject of much complaint. With the concurrence of his Majesty's Government it has accordingly been decided that during the ensuing pilgrim season the pilgrims shall be permitted to proceed to the Hedjaz after five instead of ten days' observation in the central camp and after satisfactory medical inspection and disinfection. The Haj will accordingly be open during the ensuing pilgrim season to any resident in India subject to regulations hereinafter stated.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct: (1) That no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making the pilgrimage to Mecca except at the port of Bombay; (2) That no person be permitted to embark for such purpose at such port unless he has been kept under observation in the place appointed for the purpose at or near the port of embarkation until such time as the medical officer in charge shall be satisfied that all risk of such person conveying the infection of plague has completely abated; (3) That no passage tickets for the Hedjaz shall be sold except at the place appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims under observation; (5) Although they have decided that subject to the foregoing precautions the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz may be permitted, the Government of India think it necessary to repeat the warning given last year that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring the fulfilment of their purpose until another season in view of the specially stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government and of the inconvenience and harassment to which it is likely that they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia.

A STEAMER ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

The steamer Cydonia was arrested yesterday by order of the High Court on the application of Messrs. Burn and Company for non-payment of Rs. 12,000, the cost of repairs done to the vessel and labour supplied.

CALCUTTA RUGBY CUP.

WON BY THE KING'S OWN.

The final for the Rugby Challenge Cup was played on the Calcutta ground last evening when the King's Own won from the Gloucesters after a hard game by a goal and a try to a penalty goal or eight points to three. The winners are thoroughly entitled to their hard-earned victory, and on the days play were certainly the better team. The attendance was the largest that has witnessed a Rugby game this season, and the game was well contested. All scoring took place during the first half.

THE SHIVAJI CELEBRATION.

MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

There was no lack of enthusiasm at the crowded meeting held at the Town Hall yesterday evening. The Shivaji celebration always attracts appreciative audiences, and yesterday the speakers were intently listened to and applauded. Most of the speeches were in Bengalee, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, who presided, repudiated the insinuation that the movement was a sinister one. They would not hold their meeting in the Town Hall if it was. The Shivaji movement was becoming a great national factor and would lift them out of the political shackles that had gathered round them.

THE TREATY OF LHASSA.

Chinese Version of The Terms.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The "Times'" correspondent at Peking telegraphs that according to a Chinese version the draft Treaty between Great Britain and Tibet consists of a Preamble and ten Articles.

It binds Tibet to establish markets at Yatung, Gyantse and Gartok.

Tibet to pay an indemnity of half a million pounds sterling, in three yearly instalments.

British troops to occupy the Chumbi Valley until the indemnity is paid.

Without the consent of Great Britain no Tibetan territory to be held by, or leased to, any foreign Power.

No foreign Power to interfere in the affairs of Tibet or construct roads, railways, telegraphs, or work mines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

Orders have been issued for the reduction in the strength of the posts on and for the withdrawal of as many troops as possible from the line of communications in Tibet.

A VISIT TO THE REGENT.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent writing from Lhassa on the 10th instant, states:—

To-day we paid a most interesting visit to the Regent. He lodges in the Muru Monastery, and his room was handsome and comfortable. Along one side ran shelves of lacquer work, on which I counted 125 Buddhas. Round the walls hung silken scrolls, and the floor was of polished pebbles. The Regent himself was seated on cushions, and a silken canopy hung above him. During the course of an interesting conversation, I made enquires regarding his knowledge of the Christian temple built by Capuchin friar in the eighteenth century, and also regarding Moorcroft, Huc, and Gabet. The Regent had never heard about the Christian temples and no traces now remain of the visit of Huc. Gabet, dressed as a Chinese, he had heard of when a boy, but of Moorcroft or any European murdered near Nagri Korsum in 1838, and of papers recovered by the Lhassa authorities showing that the murdered man was a foreigner, he had never heard. It seems unlikely, therefore, that any proof or disproof of Moorcroft's reported residence in Lhassa from 1826 to 1838, and his murder on the return journey by brigands, will ever be forthcoming. The Regent's brother was present to-day, and whilst remarking on the fact that the youngest European possessed more varied knowledge than the oldest Lama, told us how the Regent entered Sera as a boy, and had never stopped still or gone up by the aid of influence, but had progressed from step to step solely by his own character and ability, until now he had reached the very top of the tree, and had asked permission neither from the Amban nor the Dalai Lama for what he chose to do. He referred not to his present position as Regent, but his great spiritual position as the Gadan Ti Rinpoche, the most revered Lama in Tibet.

The feeling of the townspeople is now entirely in our favour. Formerly they were frightened, expecting violence, now they say, "Look at the British; whilst the Tibetan troops pillage and destroyed, this large British force comes here, have everything at their mercy, but what do they do? Why parties of troops, fully armed, carrying loaded rifles, come into the city and pay Rs. 2 for a thing worth one." They think us splendid customers. The Nepalese Agent once remarked that the Dalai Lama was like a toad in the well who only saw his own ocean, and did not believe in the existence of a larger one. The Tibetans had similar belief, but this exists no longer, and whatever may in future happen politically, the people of Lhassa will gratefully remember the free medical treatment and largesses to the poor, the gifts to the monasteries, and the entire absence of violence or ill-treatment from the troops, whilst the shopkeeper will remember with wonder and gratitude our inability properly to value their goods or varacity and our plentiful supply of cash.

It is understood that in case more warm clothing is required for the troops at Lhassa to equip them for the march back, unlimited supplies of good woollen stuffs can be readily purchased in Lhassa itself.

This question of rewards to "escorts" serving with nominally peaceful Missions is one of the highest importance from the military standpoint. Is it, for example, to be supposed that no medal or honours will be given for the operations in Tibet? Such an idea would be scouted, after all the hard fighting in and about Gyantse, and the splendid endurance shown by the troops since they crossed into the Chumbi Valley last winter. And yet there has been no formal organisation of a Field Force, although Colonel Younghusband's "escort" and its supports were equal in numbers to the small Division which captured Kabul in 1879. The "Sikkim Tibet Mission" has been invriably the term used in official language: in the telegraphic communications which passed between his Majesty the King Emperor and the Viceroy a few days ago the "Mission escort" was pointedly referred to and not a word was said as to "military operations." The circumstances have certainly been out of the common, but all the same these operations cannot be ignored, for without them the political success of the Mission would have been impossible of achievement. We need not enlarge upon the point that has been raised, for sufficient has been said to show that "escorts" deserve their reward with the troops composing them have to fight and suffer just as if they were engaged in a campaign of the conventional type—"Pioneer."

INTER-REGIMENTAL RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

THE ENTRIES.

POONA SEPT. 18.

The following are the entries for the open singles and doubles in the Inter-Regimental Racquet tournament which begins at the Western India Club from to-morrow.

Singles:—Mr. Reynolds 1st Lancers, Mr. Kearsey York and Lancaster Regiment, Major Poslain R. H. A., Capt Parry R. F. A. Captain Guest 1st Life Guards, Mr. Greenfell, 60th Rifles, Mr. Tomkinson 1st Royals, Major Young D. A. A. G., and Mr. Nixon R. H. A.

Open doubles:— Captain Parr and Montrisson R. F. A.; Major Cobold and Mr. Kearsey, York and Lancaster Regiment; Mr. Tomkinson, 1st Royal Dragoons, and Mr. Reynolds, 12th Lancers; Captains Greig and Bayford, Governor's Staff, Captain Meneile, 1st Royal and Mr. Griffiths, 60th Rifles; Capts. N. Guest and K. H. Guest, 1st Life Guards, Major Young D. A. A. G. and Colonel Fitzgerald, Mr. Nixon and Poslain 10th Brigade R. H. A.

INDORE NOTES.

An Indore correspondent writting on the 15th instant says: It has been raining here since the 13th instant. The people are glad that the Makki and Jowar crops will not perish altogether.

Plague is raging here furiously. In the city the plague deaths have been numerous.

The Sheelnath, Bhorkuva Anandpura and Pilakhar health camps are now not safe. Two or three cases occur there daily. The Resident, the Minister and the Household Member take a great trouble to keep down the decease and deserve the hearty thanks of the people. The Schools and Colleges have been closed in consequence of the epidemic.

THE RECENT RAIN-FALL.

SPECIAL METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The special rain report up to the 15th September states:—

A very marked extension of rain has occurred during the week under review. Disturbed weather and rain commenced over the Peninsula and central parts of the country during the latter half of last week when the depression crossed the Orissa coast and advanced into the Central Provinces. This storm was giving rain to the Gangetic plain and Central Provinces on the 9th the first day of week under review. The principal amounts reported having been 5·66 inches at Cawnpore, 3·27 at Satna, 2·05 at Jubbulpore 1·40 at Pachmarhi and 1·05 at Lucknow.

While this depression was filling up over the Central Provinces, a fresh depression, which was subsequently to exercise a controlling influence on the weather over the Indian area for the remainder of the week, was developing over the Bay. The depression lay over the east of the Bay on the morning of 10th. General rain had fallen over Burma and scattered local rain over Bengal, the United and Central Provinces, Central India, the Deccan and the East Coast. On the 11th the storm still lay over the east of the Bay, but it had developed considerably and its influence on the weather and rainfall extended over the whole of Burma, the Bay, north-east India and the Peninsula. North-West India Gujerat and the South of the Peninsula were practically rainless, but more or less rain had been received in all other places, more particularly in the West of the Central Provinces, Khandesh and the Deccan where it was urgently wanted.

Between the morning of the 11th and 8 a.m. of the 12th the storm slowly crossed the Madras Coast near Vizagapatam, and rain had fallen in all divisions except Gujerat, Central India, Rajputana, South India and the south division of the East Coast the amounts varying between a half an inch and two inches over the Central and Deccan districts. The storm passed very slowly north-westward during the 12th, 13th and 14th and lay near Khandwa on the morning of the 15th. Fairly heavy and continuous rain marked its track and in addition the storm drew in moist winds from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, so that moderate to heavy rain was received over the whole of the central parts of the country and the Peninsula except the extreme South.

The rain extended to Gujerat on the 14th and to Kathiawar on the 15th, while thunder storms gave heavy showers to the South Punjab and Western Rajputana on 13th and 14th, thus practically all parts of the country, except the South of Peninsula and Sind, received rain under the influence of this storm. At the close of the week, the storm possessed the same intensity as it had when it crossed the Madras Coast on the 11th, and though the rainfall was much less general than during its early stages and was mainly confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the depression, the storm itself showed no sign of filling up, but was apparently inclined to advance northward through Central India and Rajputana.

The rainfall table shows that the week's fall was in excess of the average over the Burma Coast, Upper Burma, the Bahraich, Ludhiana and Cawnpore Sub-divisions, the North-West dry Division, the East Coast (North) Division, the Jubbulpore Sub-division, the West Coast and West Satpuras Divisions and the Bijapur and Hyderabad Sub-division, and was less than the normal in all other places. It was actually or practically nil over the East Coast (South) Division and the Madura and Jaipur Sub-divisions. The most important changes in the seasonal variations are shown over the West of the Central Provinces and the Deccan, last week's departure in the case of the West Satpuras having been changed from 40 per cent to 25 per cent, in the case of the Bijapur Sub-division, from 35 per cent to 19 per cent and in case of Hyderabad Sub-division from 36 per cent to 22 per cent.

COLONEL BARING'S WEDDING.

A SIMLA GIFT.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Over Rs. 900 have been subscribed by the members of the Annandale Club at Simla towards purchasing a wedding present for Colonel Baring Military Secretary to Lord Curzon who has done so much for the welfare of the Club. The present will not be selected till Colonel Baring arrives in India and then it will be procured from England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided that the tenure of appointments of acting Sergeant Majors of Volunteer Corps and Senior Sergeant Instructors in Corps not entitled to a Sergeant Major will in future be limited to 4 years, provided that the incumbents have completed 21 years for pension. Acting Sergeant Majors, instead of being selected as hitherto from the Sergeant Instructors of the Corps in which the vacancy occurs, will be selected in future from a seniority list of Sergeant Instructors, a command list being kept up for Infantry Sergeant Instructors and separate lists for Artillery and Cavalry for the whole of India.

Sir Bindon Blood has arrived in Simla in the course of his tour of inspection of the local Hill Garrisons.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS SEPT. 17—Wyllie, Lieut, Beng, 4th D Guards, from leave, from England
Gillespie, Lieut, Beng, R F A, from leave from England
Mortimore, Lieut, Beng, R F A, from leave from England
Willett, Major, Beng, R G A, from leave, from England
Day, Col. Bo. R E, on transfer, to England
Glasford, Capt, Bo, A and S, High, from leave, from England
Hitchins, Lieut, Bo, S and T Corps, from leave from England
Tillard, Lieut, Bo, R E, from leave from England
Beatty, Capt, Bo, 31st Lancers, off leave from England
Shearman, Capt Bo. 10th R Hussars, from leave from England
Power, Capt, Bo, R A M C, from leave, from England
Broadmead, Lieut-Col, Madras, 1st Essex Regt, from leave from England
Rawlins, Major, Punj. 12th Cavalry, from leave, from England
Tomkins, Capt, Punj, 28th Punjabis, from leave, from England
Coke, Lieut, Punj, 22nd Cavalry, from furlo, from England
Gillies, Lieut, Punj, Scottish Rifles, from leave, from England
Skeen, Major, Punj, 24th Punjabis, from leave, from England
DEPARTURE, SEPT. 17.—O'Donnell, Lieut-Col, Punj, 6th Gurkha Rifles, on M C, to England
Rawlins, Major, Punj 12th Cavalry, to join, to Multan
Skeen, Major, Punj. 24th Punjabis, to rejoin, to Jhelum
Tomkins, Capt, 28 Punjabis, to rejoin, to Delhi
Gillies, Lieut, Punj, Scottish Rifles, to join, to Nowshera
Melville, Capt, Beng, 9th H Horse, on leave, to England
Lumsden, Lieut-Col, Beng, 3rd Brahmans, on leave, to England
Wyllie, Lieut, Beng, 4th D Guards, to rejoin, to Muttra
Gillespie, Lieut, Beng, R F A, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Mortimore, Lt, Beng, R F A to rejoin to Jhansi.
French, Major, Beng, Gloster Regt to join to Lucknow
Willet, Major, Beng R J A, to rejoin to Roorkee.
Kelly, Capt, Beng, 33rd Punjabis to rejoin to Jubbulpore
Coningham, Lt, Beng 33rd Punjabis to rejoin to Jubbulpore
Scott, Captain, Bo, 112th Inft, on sick leave to England.
Day, Col, Bo, R E on transfer, to England.
Cooper, Lieut, Bo, R F A, on M C, to England
Randall, Lieut, Bo, 1 M S, to England
Wise, Capt, Bo, 2nd Con Rangers, to join, Egyptian Army to Suez
Bose, Lieut, Bo, 10th R Hussars, on duty, to Mhow
Anderson-Pelhar, Capt, Bo, 10th R Hussars, on duty to England

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 16.

This afternoon the weather was very fine no rain falling.

In the Scratch foursomes Fry and Anderson by very consistent play beat Meikle and Pechey, 7 up and 6 to play.

For the Handicap foursomes Durnford and Wimbush, minus 7, lost to Northcott and Byrne minus 3 by 4 up and 3 to play. Onslow and Young beat Haslope and Duxbury three up and two to play.

In the Ladies' foursomes Mrs. and Miss Heaton minus 8 won from Mrs. Osmaston and Miss Mitchell minus 14 by 2 up. Miss Hutchinson and Miss Willis minus 11 beat Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Northcott scratch 2 up.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 17.

The morning was fine, no wind, and the course was much harder, no rain having fallen for the last two days.

Gentlemen played for the President's Cup. (scratch). The lowest scratch score sent in was made by Kerrick 88, as he has had 7 points, his score was also the lowest net score, but by the rules of the competition, having secured the Cup, he could not take the handicap. First prize handicap fell to Young—4, with a score of 91, net 87. For the second prize (Handicap) two men tied—Northcott 99—11 net 88, and Duxbury 94—6 net 88.

Scores:

	Gross Score.	Handicap.	Net Score.	
Kerrick	88	7	81	Winner of cup
Young	91	4	87	1st Handicap. Prize.
Northcott	99	11	88	Tied for 2nd
Duxbury	94	6	88	prize.
Plunket	91	2	89	
Buller	89	scr	89	
Meikle	89	scr	89	
Campbell	95	5	90	
Luck	105	15	90	
Anderson	90	+2	92	
Heaton	103	11	92	
Millett	102	10	92	
Byrne	98	6	92	
Bedwell	7	5	992	
Durnford	105	12	93	
Roberts	97	4	93	
Griffiths	101	8	93	
Thubron	103	9	94	
Scott	104	9	95	

The rest sent in scores over 95 or made no returns.

LADIES PUTTING COMPETITION.

The Ladies "putted" nine holes for a prize given by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. G. Edie. This fell to Miss Hutchinson with a score of 18. For second place Mrs. Northcott and Mrs. Manwaring tied with 21. On playing off the latter won with. 19.

Miss Hutchinson	18
Mrs. Manwaring	21
Mrs. Northcott	21
Mrs. Heaton	22
Miss Mitchell	22
Miss Manwaring	23
Mrs. Anderson	23
Miss Heaton	22
Mrs Edie	22
Miss Willis	24
Mrs. Jones	24
Mrs. Osmaston, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Luck	Retired.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

There were 26 members present and the chair was taken by the Captain, Mr. R. B. Stewart. The accounts for 1903 were duly passed and the Hon. Secretary gave a short report of the financial position of the Club.

The members now number 164 39 new members having joined during the year. The new Club house had been finished at a total cost of Rs. 28,171. The present position of the Club was good financially.

Several small alterations were made in the rules for admitting temporary members and subscriptions, nem con.

The following were elected to form the committee:—(Nasik) Messrs. Heaton, Luck and Plunkett; (Bombay) Messrs. Meikle and Pechey; (Deolalie) Captain Northcott; (Poona) Mr. Fry; (Mofussil) Mr. Sewell, and to represent Military members Major Anderson.

Mr. Symington was unanimously elected a trustee in place of Mr. Steven, Mr. Nicholson was elected captain for the year.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and also to the Hon. Secretary for the admirable way in which he had conducted the affairs of the Club and especially the perfect arrangements he had made for the week.

The following telegram was sent by a member of the Club to a well-known establishment in Bombay. "Send immediately one packet plasmon. Golf Club Nasik." The reply he received speaks for itself "Kindly let me know the kind of Golf Club required.

BANGLORE RACES.

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 18.

The sixth extra day was held in fine weather and there was a fair attendance. Details:—

The Cardamom Plate Handicap for Ponies. Distance one mile.

Captain Peel's Rose II 8st 9lbs ..... Lansdown 1
Mr A West's Firebrand 9st 10lbs ... Major Lawless 2
Mr Anketell Jones' Tight Rope 7st 3lbs... Mr Jan 3

Also ran Cleopatra II 10st 9lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Firebrand, 3 to 1 against Cleopatra, fours Rose II, sixes Tight Rope.

Won by two lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 53 4-5secs,

The Scurry Handicap for Arab Ponies.—3 furlongs.

Mr Strickland's Baronet 10st 8lbs ... Capt Randall 1
Major Hamilton's Jack Horner 11st 12lbs ..... Lansdown 2
Capt Peel's Charlie II 10st 2lbs ..... Mequade 3

Also ran St Gris 11st. Delight 11st 8lbs, Wonder 10st 12lbs, Far East 8st 4lbs.

Betting: Evens; Jack Horner threes against Baronet St Gris and Charlie II, fours Delight, tens the others.

Won by a neck; 2 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—42 1-5secs,

The Cantonment Plate Handicap for horses.—5 furlongs,

Sultan of Johore's Johore 10st ... Ferguson
Major Logan Homes' King Fisher 7st 13lb ..... Mir Jan } dead heat
Mr Jacob Sait's Medowra 6st 5lbs ... Abbas Sheriff 3

Also ran Sacristan 10st 5lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Johore, 3 to 1 against Sacristan and King Fisher, 5 to 1 Medowra. Time 1min 7 3-4 secs

The City Plate Handicap for Ponies—half a mile

Captain Randall's Eva 10st.. ..... Owner 1
Major Gun's Dandenong 10st 8lbs... Major Dougall 2
Col Desraj Urs' Swiveller 10st 9lbs..... Mr Reeves 3

Also ran Nonsuch 10st 5lbs.

Betting: 4 to 1 on Eva, 3 to 1 against Dandenong, fours Swiveller, fives Nonsuch

The race was won by Nonsuch by a length, but an objection was lodged against him for crossing Eva to whom the race was eventually given. Time 54 seconds.

The Charger Race. Handicap for bona fide chargers—1 1-4 miles,

Major Smyth's David 11st 4lbs ..... Major Dougall 1
Mr West's Cracksman, 10st 2lbs ..... Owner 2
Captain Watson's Ramilies. 10st 7lbs..... Owner 3

Also ran Miss Muffit 10st 7lbs

Betting: 6 to 4 on David, 2 to 1 against Cracksman, threes Ramilies, fives Miss Muffit. Time 2 minutes 25 2-5 seconds.

The Chester Plate Handicap for horses—one mile

Sultan of Johore's Massachusets 10st 7lbs ..... Burns 1
Mr Pear's Senator 7st 2lbs..... Abdul 2
Major Hamilton's Scissorman 7st 4lbs ..... Dadoo 3

Also ran Knight Templar 8st 11lb

Betting: 4 to 1 on Massachusetts, 2 to 1 against Scissorman, fours Knight Templar, fives Senator. Time 1 minute 47 seconds.

A match distance 5 furlongs

Mr Webster's Derision, 10st..... Major Dougall 1
Major Smyth's Diamond Rose, 9st 3lbs... Lansdown 2

Betting: 2 to 1 on Derison Evens Diamond Rose

The favourite won as he liked. Time 1 minute 11 2-5 seconds

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

A BAD SEASON.

THE Silly Season has been a failure this year and it is impossible to blink the fact. It is not the fault of our law-makers. Parliament rose at its usual time and so far as the professional politician could control events the road was clear for the sea-serpent and the big gooseberry, those two classic symbols of the dead time of August and September. But the sea-serpent has not arrived and no gooseberry has endeavoured to outrival his fellows in size. These unusual non-appearances were ominous and there was worse to follow. It is true that now and then a few desperate attempts were made to obtain a normal season. Some trippers trapped porpoises in an Essex creek and harnessed their boats to the frightened animals; also in Ireland several whales got stranded on the shore. After the warm spell of last week several other seasonable signs appeared. Our familiar friend the ladybird multiplied exceedingly at Grimsby costing everything with their bodies, while in South Lancashire the wasps came out in full force and stripped the plum trees. Over in the States the humble potato bug held up the New Jersey railroads by crossing the tracks anyhow and everywhere except by the bridges. The Silly Season was really looking up a bit: but success was not to be. As the days have passed the news from the Far East has become increasingly important. The chasing of the Orel and Petersburg forms the only war incident that has looked at all seasonable; for there is something almost Gilbertian in the thought of an entire British fleet hunting two Russian cruisers, which ought not to be cruisers at all, to tell them they must not stop English shipping any longer. In Tibet the expedition has come within reasonable distance of spending the winter in Lhassa, and it is only during the past day or two that better news has arrived. In South Africa the Indian trading question is in a condition of tension. And finally an Association of Unionist Orange landlords in Ireland have turned Home Rulers and the staid follower of politics wonders whether he is standing on his head or not. Consider everything: it is abundantly clear that the Silly Season has gone astray. There is not much trace of it this year. And, somehow, when the mind turns to the great world-drama which is being played among the hills round Liao-yang one forgets the Silly Season altogether, and remembers only that the greatest battle of modern times is being fought for one of the greatest stakes that the world has it within its power to offer.

LIAO-YANG IN LONDON.

The newsbills are all the reading for London now. Almost before the morning papers have reached their readers the evening papers are beginning, and at the newsagent's at the bottom of the street the placards are announcing non-committally "Hot Battle at Liao-yang." They have no further news than the morning papers, but naturally they don't wish to confess that much to their customers. So their announcements are something vaguely gigantic a little blurred in outline to conceal a likeness to the earlier sheets. Coming on to midday the interest thickens, for now new messages, few and short, begin to dribble into England. Both armies are in the firing line and the result is indecisive. Then a penny newspaper starts a small sensation. News has arrived that Kuropatkin has flung forward a battalion to the South of Liao-yang; so a placard comes out in green and white "Russian Victory: Kuropatkin moves South." Afterwards comes a lull; so two or three half-pennies while away the time by enumerating the forces engaged. Half a million men, they announce, "One thousand guns." Somehow this bare statement moves the curiosity though there is no promise or bait of fresh news, and people buy the papers to read something they have already read before. When the casualty estimates arrive there is more excitement. Twenty seven thousand killed and wounded make a big figure and posters pink and green and white proclaim the slaughter to the passers by. One or two sub-editors will even analyse the figures, "Fifteen thousand Russians," one can imagine them saying, "Japanese losses twelve thousand. Well, that gives Japan the pull, anyway." So the placards appear: "Japan in the Ascendant." Presently, however, come tales from St. Petersburg. The Russians are said to have captured two Japanese battalions and nearly fifty guns. The 'Russian victory' newspaper of a few hours before feels itself almost justified and a companion or two here and there repeats the news to the disgust and the foreboding of the Londoner who is, like so many other people, principally pro-Jap in his feelings. Later in the day—during that sluggish time between the six-penny lunch of the City clerk and the something-more-than-six-penny tea of the West End shopper—interest becomes diffuse. There are so many placards and so many different announcements. There is "Russian gaining" here; "Even Odds" there; and "Kuropatkin outflanked" somewhere else; so that everyone begins to feel it better to wait an hour or two for something really definite before purchasing a paper. It is just at this very time that a psychologically thoughtful editor somewhere in the new Alsatia pens a placard which ignores the War and calls attention to some sordid little tragedy out Woolwich way, and in all probability his acumen was justified in its result. The slack time does not last long. Presently the bicycle newsboys, who have become the wonder of the London streets, are twisting their way through the traffic and the placards change rapidly behind them. Later news is all on the side of the Japanese and the Russian victory disappears into the Ewigkeit. Kuropatkin is outflanked; Kuropatkin is in retreat; Kuropatkin is losing heavily. Or, dealing with the Japanese armies, Kuroki is across the Tai-tse; Kuroki is five miles from Liao-yang; Heavy losses for Kuroki. It was in much this manner that the news ceased last night and left London and Liao-yang to wait for the morning. It was only when the morning came that the full measure of the victory appeared, and the new placards announced that Kuropatkin, retreating hot foot from Liao-yang was about to be cut off from his refuge at Mukden.

HOME RULE AGAIN.

No one could have been blamed a week ago for imagining that Home Rule as a political issue was in a state of suspended animation which might be trusted to last for a long time. Lord Rosebery months ago had spoken against it and Mr. Perks had stopped collecting his million guineas one evening to repudiate it openly. Lord Rosebery, it is true, is not a leader of the Liberal party, and Mr. Perks is only a member of the party. Nevertheless the recognised leaders of the various wings and centres were half silent at the repudiation or expressed a hesitating approval; and the party, as a whole, was apathetic. Everything was quiet in England, while in Ireland everybody was busy selling their land to some one or buying it from someone else. This was the situation up to a week ago: it is not the situation now. When the "Times" begins to admit, as it admitted yesterday, that "It must be acknowledged by every candid politician that the proposals of the Irish Reform Association, if they were put forward by persons of any representative authority, would revive the Home Rule question in a very dangerous form, not least because, while details are suppressed, it is possible to shuffle with the real issues." This sounds very grave or satisfactory, according to one's views. But what is the "Irish Reform Association" and what are its proposals? The answer is easy and surprising. The Association is an organisation which has grown out of the "Land Conference Committee" which had much to do with the entente between Nationalist and landlord preceding the passing of the recent Land Law. Its chairman is Lord Dunraven and its nine members are the biggest land owners in Ireland, seven of whom hold between them a few thousands short of quarter of a million acres of land. They are Conservative Unionists, and landlords; and they are expressing themselves in favour of Home Rule! The "Times" does well for its own cause in raising

the cry of alarm. The programme is a fairly long affair from which I will pick the most salient features. It commences by advocating a policy of conciliation, good-will, and reform among all Irishmen of moderate and progressive tendencies; the union is to be irrespective of creed, class, or sectarian divisions. It will form a great co-operation to recreate and promote industrial reforms and as practical measures of reform it will advocate (i) Home Rule: "While firmly maintaining that the Parliamentary union between Great Britain and Ireland is essential to the political stability of the Empire and to the prosperity of the two islands, we believe that such union is compatible with the devolution to Ireland of a larger measure of local government than she possesses. We consider that this devolution, while avoiding matters of Imperial concern and subjects of common interest to the kingdom as a whole, would be beneficial to Ireland, and would relieve the Imperial Parliament of a mass of business with which it cannot now deal satisfactorily, and which now occupies its time to the detriment of much more important concerns." (ii) Financial reform: The Association considers the present system of financial administration to be "wasteful and inappreciative of the needs of the country. We think it possible to devise a system of Irish finance whereby expenditure could be conducted in a more efficient and economical manner, and whereby the sources of revenue might be expanded." The allocation of local finance would belong to the Irish body, while the ultimate control over estimates and the audit of money expended would be possessed by the Imperial Parliament. (iii) Local legislation for private bills: on the lines so successfully worked in Scotland with any modifications which Scotch experience may show to be necessary; (iv) Higher education: must be remodelled and the whole system co-ordinated; (v) Land policy: the system of land purchase must be furthered in the spirit of the Land Conference report; (vi) Housing of Working Classes: to be pressed forward as a question of the utmost importance. Finally the Association earnestly invite the co-operation of all Irishmen who have the highest interests of their country at heart. It will be apparent that this programme, coming from the biggest landlord interest, is bold and revolutionary. Next morning the "Times" was very shocked and it referred bitingly to "these fertile and flimsy theories, which the statesmanship of the founders of the "Irish Reform Association" is apparently proud to have rediscovered. Lord Dunraven and his friends," it declares, "have no claim to speak in the name of more than an infinitesimally small section of Unionist opinion on this vital point. The suggestions that have been made will do mischief that cannot be measured, if they are not promptly repudiated by Unionists in general, both in Ireland and on this side of St. George's Channel. Discontent and suspicion have already made too much progress in Ulster." As for the Nationalist party, they are displaying a caution not inexplicable. Their welcome to Lord Dunraven is cordial, but they are looking their gift-horse very carefully in the mouth. The "Freeman's Journal" even all ges that the friendly attitude of the great landlords over the land purchase legislation was not altogether carried out in practice. But the journal gives a welcome to the new movement: "If its members are in earnest, if they are prepared to act independently of English party associations, if they are bent upon their professed objects, and not merely engaged in trapping birds for the party market, they will find no lack of co-operation among the Irish people." The Association has had already one definite effect. Irish Americans have guaranteed the £10,000 requested by the Irish Parliamentary Party for the next election fund. The money was raised mainly on Mr. John Redmond's promise that Home Rule is well within grasp. And after the publication of Lord Dunraven's programme, who shall say it is not? Even the most cautious must admit it is again within the limits of practical politics.

SIR MANCHERJEE AGREES TO INQUIRY.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree has not allowed the Parliamentary recess to hinder the work he is doing on behalf of the Transvaal Indian traders. He has written to Mr. Lyttelton declaring that, so far as he may be considered spokesman for the Indians affected, he would welcome an impartial enquiry into the whole question as suggested by Sir George Farrar and definitely proposed by the Transvaal Legislative Council, and Mr. Lyttelton has acknowledged the communication, adding that the matter is receiving his careful attention and that he is waiting a telegraphic reply from Lord Milner on the subject, and Sir Mancherjee has also elaborated his point of view in a letter to the "Times," which is eminently sane, moderate and statesmanlike in tone. He is not anxious to see the white trader disappear from South Africa and if there were any risk of such a termination, he would not object to restrictive regulations. "The only possible justification," he writes, "of the harsh un-English treatment to which the British Indian subjects have for years been subjected in South Africa is a fear that the white traders would be crushed out of existence by a large influx of Indian traders. I have taken some pains to ascertain the facts in this respect, and I find that the proportion of Indian traders in the Transvaal is quite small. As for the future, I should offer no objection to reasonable precautions being taken against any influx which might crush out the white shopkeeper. All that I and those whose interests it has been my duty and privilege to advocate require is (i) that a fair proportion of trading and professional rights should be allowed to the people of India; (ii) that the treatment of the better classes should be differentiated from that of the indentured labourers; and (iii) that legislation and regulations which are only based on racial prejudice and serve no useful purpose should be annulled." He welcomes the resolution unanimously passed by the Legislative Council in so far as it asks for an impartial and representative commission of enquiry into the whole question. He makes an important and reasonable addition. "But, of course, I could not be a party to any suspension of the rights secured to Indian residents by the decision of the Supreme Court pending the conclusion of the inquiry." He adds in conclusion," with that reservation, I regard the plan suggested in the resolution as constituting the only practicable means by which some satisfactory solution can be reached, and I have addressed myself in that sense to Mr. Lyttelton. Now that both sides concur in asking for enquiry, I hope the hon. gentleman will have no difficulty in entertaining the proposal." Sir Mancherjee hopes that his very moderate demands will be recognised as reasonable by fellow-subjects in South Africa. They certainly deserve to be, and the white people in the Transvaal will be something more than unreasonable if they cannot arrange with so conciliatory an opponent a settlement which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

THE ARNOLD MEMORIAL.

It is good news to hear that plans of the suggested memorial to Sir Edwin Arnold are now actively on foot. If any man deserved some remembrance after death it was he; for he did not merely translate the inner life of the East to the workaday multitudes of the west but he also taught vast acres of unreflective Englishmen by the 'Light of Asia" that spiritual beauty and intensity can exist in other religions beside their own. The committee has a business like appearance which promises a ready answer to the appeal for subscriptions and a rapid development of the memorial scheme. For chairman there is Lord Brassey, and the name of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the only poet on the list, is singularly appropriate in any memorial scheme for his predecessor whose character and writings were yet so dissimilar to his own. Parliament is represented by Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, Sir Edward Sassoon and Sir Henry S. King. The India Office is there with Sir George Birdwood and Sir Owen Burne and the Indian Civil Service with Sir William Lee-Warner. Lord Avebury may be held to represent commerce and Lord Burnham's name indicates the interest which the "Daily Telegraph" still takes in the greatest member of its staff. The presence of the Viscount Hayashi was inevitable in view of Sir Edwin's warm sympathies for Japan and his Japanese alliance. While there are also Sir Harry Johnstone. Archdeacon Wilberforce and the Hon. H. L. W. Lawson. In the great variety of names and occupations thus represented in the committee there is an indication of the intense activity of the dead man who touched life at so many points with a keen and cheery relish. The form, which the memorial is to take, is appropriate and praiseworthy. A scholarship or, if funds prove sufficient, scholarships —are to be instituted at Oxford for proficiency in Oriental studies. And since Sir Edwin's interest was strong, not merely for the East, but also for the Eastern peoples, it is suitably provided that the scholarship examinations should be so arranged as to encourage especially the competition of Eastern youth. In a letter announcing the opening of the fund Lord Brassey pays his tribute to the poet's memory: "We feel," he writes, "that Sir Edwin's lifelong study of Eastern literature and religions, and his sympathy with Oriental peoples, have given him a unique position in the world of letters. He was more than a poet, more than a writer of graphic and eloquent prose and verse he was an expounder of the East to the West. Even those of us who have travelled or lived in Eastern lands have had much to learn from the gifted author of "The Light of Asia. It is this aspect of his work, the great services his pen has rendered in creating in the West a new sympathy and interest for the East and her peoples, which seems to my committee most fitting of commemoration. Lord Brassey should not lack response to his appeal. The treasurers are Messrs. H. S. King and Co. of 65 Cornhill, London, and the honorary secretaries are Messrs. Frank Birdwood and F. H. Brown.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN ON ENGLISH VILLAGE LIFE.

In his monumental "Life and Labour of the People of London" Mr. Charles Booth popularised a method of sociological investigation which has attracted many students. Rountree, with his laborious enquiry at York, has been his principal follower in England, while in France Mr. Charles Benoist has examined the condition of poor people in the City of pleasure. The latest worker in the same field has been an Anglo-Indian merchant who has spent a recent furlough in England in analysing scientifically the actual structure of a little village. Ridgmont, situated on the Duke of Bedford's Woburn Park estate. Analysing the wages of the villagers and adjusting Mr. Rountree's standard of minimum food for health maintenance to the lower prices prevailing in the country districts the merchant has discovered that thirty-one per cent. of the people live below the poverty line. Out of 127 families forty do not receive eighteen shillings and four-pence a week, which is the least sum that could adequately support a man, his wife, and three children. Allotments had failed to give relief owing to the game restrictions of the Duke. The writer also notes that accommodation is becoming increasingly limited, as houses are being pulled down, thrown together, or closed when the land passes into the Duke of Bedford's hands, and no new ones have been built for a good many years. In this sentence is described one cause which has probably not a little to do with rural depopulation. Altogether the book is very valuable, not only to the casual reader, but to the Duke of Bedford and other great landowners whose control over their great estates is sometimes so indirect that they cannot appreciate the effects produced by the policy of their agents. The writer is to be congratulated upon his work. It would be interesting if he were to apply his methods to the social life of the East when he returns to India. For I do not believe anyone who has attempted so detailed a piece of social enquiry, has come to it fresh from work of a similar nature in England.

INDIAN WHEAT.

It may be that Joseph Leiter will go down to history as the last person who could attempt in the Chicago wheat-pit, the task of cornering the food of the world. For the continual increase of population in the United States is automatically lessening its export of grain while other countries, notably India and Canada, are beginning to figure as formidable rivals in the feeding of overpopulated Europe. How far this process was capable of going in a short time was not perceptible until the bad harvests in America this year had thrown the burden of provision on the other countries which had been slowly strengthening their positions on account of the harder prices of recent years. Last year the imports into England from Russia and India were the largest on record; but even then the combined imports of those two countries and Canada only just exceeded the import of the United States, although the total for the last country was nearly a third below the quantity of 1901. The United States, therefore had still a comfortable lead on its hottest rivals. This year, however, shows a change on these figures. There is scarcity in the United States, which is very real in spite of doubts which are raised by the scare-tactics of would-be wheat cornerers. On the other hand, in India the wheat crop has been almost the biggest known. Canada has experienced an enormous influx of agricultural immigrants. And Russia will perhaps show a forced export of corn in consequence of the first expenses of the Far Eastern war. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that Mr. G. J. S. Broomhall, the editor of "Corn Trade News" is able to write to the "Times" that for three weeks in succession dating from August 23rd, British India has been the chief source from which importing countries have drawn their supplies of foreign wheat. India's shipments during the past week has not only exceeded the Argentine or Russian importations singly, but it has exceeded the contributions of the United States and Canada combined. The current cereal year opened at the beginning of August and in the following twenty-one days the quantities shipped by the various countries has been:—India, 783,000 qrs.; Russia, 612,000 qrs.; US. and Canada, 571,000 qrs.; Argentine, 499,000 qrs.; Balkhan Peninsula, 483,000 qrs.; Australasia, 212,000 qrs.; and from North Africa, Chili and other minor sources, 89,000 qrs. Looking ahead through the whole season Mr. Broomhall, thinks it likely that India may compete with Argentina closely for the second place as shipper of wheat. Another writer, who investigates the probable future of the corn supplies from an Imperial point of view, contrasts India and Canada in respect to their possible wheat-growing capacity. He decides that India, at any rate for a time, has the greater future before it. Her advantage lies in cheaper labour and in that labour being already on the spot, while it will take Canada time to develop her virgin agricultural land by attracting labour and keeping it there when she has got it. From the inter-imperial point of view accordingly, the writer thinks England must look to India for the greatest and most rapid development of wheat growing for the home market. One might be tempted to quarrel with this prophecy. For India, after all, has an enormous population of her own and, without being too pessimistic concerning the present condition of India, one can see only too clearly that if the Indian people were a little bit richer they ought to consume all the foodstuffs they can raise. It is only poverty which leads them to export at present, and soon as they can afford to eat more they will become hardier and better developed as a race. Canada, on the other hand, is a great empty land and England should turn in that direction for food. It would be almost a pity to train Englishmen to expect their food from India. There is plenty of other wealth in India which would be more profitable in exchange both to the home country and the Eastern Empire.

ODD NOTES.

At the second international congress of religions which is being held at Basel several papers are being read on Indian religions. The fifth section at the congress is devoted to the religions of India and Persia while the eighth deals with Christianity. A paper on "Ahura Madza in the Avesta" was read by Rustamji Edulji, Dustoor Peshotan Sunjana, deputy high priest of the Parsees, Bombay. Mr. W. H. Rivers, lecturer in St. John's College, Cambridge speaks on "The Religion of the Todas." and Abdullah Al-Mamun Schraworthy, missionary of Islam, London, deals with "The Tolerant Spirit of Islam," as illustrated by the Charter of the Prophet Mohammed to the Christians, and that of Caliph Ali to the Parsees. "Some points still obscure in Buddhist Doctrine" is given by the Rev. Professor Estlin Carpenter, Oxford, and Professor Henry Goodwin Smith of Cincinnati speaks of "The Religion of Akbar, a Failure in Religious Syncretism," Professor A. V. Williams-Jackson, of New York, describes the fire temple near Ispahan. The objects of the conference are purely scientific and propaganda in favour of any particular sect or controversies on the lines of religious discussions during the middle ages are not allowed.

The advisory committee of the Board of Trade, to whom the fortunes of the Imperial Institute were entrusted some years ago by special Act of Parliament are considering the desirability of placing a memorial tablet in the Institute, recording its connection with India and a suitable design has been submitted, and the task of preparing an appropriate inscription is in the hands of a competent authority. Some little difficulty, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier," arose as to the choice of the site for the tablet. But it is more than probable that it will be placed on the exterior of the central block of the building.

A fierce controversy is going on between Sir Roper Lethbridge and the Free Trade Union in connection with the closing of the Stratford Jute Mills in London. The reason advanced by the owners is that they are threatened by the competition of Indian Jute manufacturers and have closed down in consequence of the extension of jute-mills now in preparation near Calcutta. Sir Roper Lethbridge, however, considers that the cause of closing lies in German, French, and American competition. In reply the Free Trade Union has pointed out that England imports a very small amount from the countries in comparison with the large export trade it still carries on, mainly from Dundee.

THE RANADE ECONOMIC INSTITUTE.

GOVERNMENT'S SYMPATHY.

The Acting Secretary to Government in the General Department has forwarded the following letter to the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., Secretary of the Panade Memorial Committee (Poona Branch):—

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo and a copy of the prospectus of the Ranade Economic Institute. You invite Government to express in a general way their sympathy with the proposed Institute and their willingness to permit such local bodies as are in a position to help the Institute to render such help.

I am to say that the advancement of the industrial development of this country is a subject which his Excellency the Governor in Council has always at heart and private efforts to forward the movement have his warmest sympathy. The prospectus contemplates the collection and dissemination of information and the training of persons in the methods and appliances of other countries in order that they may become teachers of those methods and appliances in India. It appears to his Excellency in Council that the income which is referred to in the prospectus will hardly suffice for this ambitious programme, and he would have been glad to hear that funds to a substantial amount had already been subscribed before he was asked to hold out hopes that subscriptions from Local Boards and Municipalities would be approved by Government There are few such local bodies in the Presidency whose funds at the present time can justifiably be withdrawn from objects of strictly local utility: and an expression of the sympathy of Government with the objects of Trustees of the Memorial Fund, and of a hope that they may attain a financial position sufficiently strong to enable them to proceed with their proposals must not be constructed into a general invitation from Government to local bodies to assist the scheme from their limited balances. But I am to say that applications with this object will, if supported by the local officers, receive their careful consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale's letter was as follows:—

On behalf of the working Committee of the Ranade Memorial Fund (Poona Branch) I have the honour to submit the following representation for the favourable consideration of Government. A public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held in July 1901 in this city under the presidency of Sir Charles Olivant, K.C.I.E., then Senior Member of the Bombay Council, to take steps to perpetuate, in a suitable form, the many eminent services rendered by the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade to the whole country in general and to the Deccan in particular. A large and representative Committee was appointed at this meeting to collect funds and to determine the form which the memorial should eventually take. This Committee has decided that the memorial should take the form of an Economic Institute to be established at Poona and called the Ranade Economic Institute. The objects of the proposed Institute are stated in a prospectus which has been published by the Committee and which is appended to this letter. It will be seen from this prospectus that the Institute, which is entirely non political in character, is intended (1) to encourage the study of economic questions with special reference to this country, and (2) to promote as far as its means permit, the industrial advancement of the people. The statement of the objects of the Institute has got to be somewhat vague for the present, so that the wording employed may not stand in the way of the Institute taking any steps that may appear necessary from time to time to attain the end which the Committee has in view in founding the Institute.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A sum of about Rs. 80,000 has so far been promised towards this memorial, and the Committee expects its fund to reach at least a lakh of rupees. Of this sum about Rs. 25,000 have so far been realized and the rest is in process of realization. The progress which has thus been made is, in the Committee's opinion, sufficient to justify its approaching the Government now in the hope that the Government may be graciously pleased to express their approval of the proposed scheme. It is the intention of the Committee to devote about Rs 20,000 out of this Memorial Fund to the erection of a building for the Institute and to have the foundation stone laid early next year, and the Committee is anxious to be able to announce on the occasion the extent to which the Institute will be supported by the different Municipalities and District Boards in the Deccan. For this purpose an early appeal to these bodies is necessary, and the Committee has good grounds to believe that such an appeal, when made, will receive generous and sympathetic consideration at the hands of several Municipalities. The power of these bodies to help such a project is, however, subject to Government sanctioning such assistance, and if Government will be pleased to express, in a general way, their sympathy with the proposed Institute and their willingness to permit such local bodies as are in a position to help the Institute to render such help, the work of the Committee in this respect will be greatly facilitated. The Committee therefore humbly hopes that in view of the great importance of establishing such an Institute in the capital of the Deccan, and of the fact that when once founded the Institute will serve as a centre to attract more and more public support to the promotion of industrial education among the people, the great need of which is now admitted on all hands, Government will be pleased to favour the Committee with an expression of their general approval and sympathy as prayed for above.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN BOMBAY.

LOSS OF TWO LIVES.

A fatal accident resulting in the loss of two lives took place on Saturday afternoon at Carnac Bunder. The scene of the accident was a small one storyed house owned by one Karimbhoy Tajbhoy, a Borah, and which was being pulled down by the owner at the instance of the Bombay Municipality. The work of demolition had been in progress for the last ten days. On Saturday afternoon the workmen engaged on the building, were removing rafters, when one of the walls suddenly fell inwards hurling down three of the labourers named Chinoo Buchana, Lingu Sayana and Ashamji Nursoo. The first named man on being extricated was found to be dead, while the others, who were alive were conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where Lingu died shortly after admission. Ashamji, who had his right arm fractured, was detained for treatment. Two other men named Baba Janoo and Gungoo Rajana, were also at work on the same building, but as they were not to be found on the spot at the time of the accident. it was supposed that they might have been buried under the ruins. The men of the fire brigade who were quickly on the spot overhauled the debris, but as no trace of these men was found it is believed that they must have run away after the occurrence. In the evening Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquiry regarding the deaths of the two men. After the bodies were identified, the inquiry was adjourned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MISSING HEIRS AND KINDRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Many important inquiries for missing heirs, relatives, and others have recently appeared in the "Agency" columns of the Press. In some cases dates are fixed for hearing claims, and, therefore the subjoined index may be of value to those of your readers who have not noticed the advertisements.

The following persons, whose present addresses are unknown, are wanted for their benefit:—Emma Maria Aldridge (children of), Thomas Arklus, Richard F. Ashbee, Samuel Ashley (Liverpool), Louisa Atkinson (Huddersfield), Clara Maria Barber, George C., Richard H., Thomas R., and Henry Barber, William James Baker (Sydney) Samson Barnett, Richard Vallier Bean, Richard Bean, William Bennett (Croydon), Robert Bidder (emigrated 1872), Annie Birch (or Spratt), Alexander Craig Blue, Alfred Boys, Thomas and John D. Branson, Robert W. Britton (widow of), Frederick Frown (Brixton and Canterbury), Alice Rebecca Brown (Rotherhithe), Charles Messenger Brown (Yorks), Fuller Brown (left Greenwich, 1870), Thomas Brown King's Road, Chelsea, Mary, wife of C. A. L. Brough, Edwin James Bussell, Richard Cammack, Thomas Edwin Cave, Charles and John Chambers, Walter F., Bella, and Thomas G. Collings, Emma Collins (nee Barber), William, brother of George Cook, George and William Cowles, Rebecca Cunningham, Julia Denby, Mrs. W. E. Dorton (nee Easy) Eleanor Edney, Edward, son of Daniel Edwards, E. H. M. Evans (Manchester), Barry J. Fox, Adam Golightly, Caroline E. and Thomas W. Greenwood, Frances Maria Gurney, John Hards, Margaretta Harrison (London), Alma Alfred Harvey, Charles Henry Hazell, Thomas Healy (emigrated), Caroline and William Hemingway, George Hemsley, Charles W. H. Hickman, Henry and Thomas Hogg, Thomas and Henry Holder, Philip and Ethelbert Hole, Charles Ernest Holland (Birmingham), Barbara L. Hook (nee Chambers) Margaret S. Hunter (or Donaldson, or Snell) Elizabeth Hutton (or Barnes), Florence Johnson (Brixton), John, son of Isabella Johnson, Mary Jones Dawlish O. H., Frederick, and William Kench, L. A. S. Lockhart, William Mansfield (Gravesend), James Henry Mather, Henry Moon, Kate Clarissa Morris, Blanche E. Mosley or Page, Ernest Meerrell, Joseph H. Opie, Richard, Henry, and Mary A. Pay, Alfred and William Pulker, William John Phillips (Harwich) George A. Poupart, William Purchase (emigrated 1848), Arthur Ramsay (Victoria, Australia,) Martha and Sarah Revels, Jeremiah Rohan (son of,) James B. Ruad, Charles George Salmon, William Saxton (Manchester) T. E. Sheldrick (or Sheldrake), Amy Sheppard (London), John Shield (West Hartlepool), Benjamin Shipman, John, son of Henry Spring, George, son of Matthew Sumner, Clara and Charles Tilley, Trinder family (London), Matilda Tucker (nee Edney), Job Way, Frederick, Charles, Richard and Emily Wilson (relations of Elizabeth Anne), R. Wolpers, Mary Virgo (Liverpool), and W. Y. Yarnold.

In addition, the next-of-kin or representatives of the following deceased persons are sought:—

Amelia Aked, Emma Baldwin (nee Windy), Col. Alexander Ross Bayley (India), John Joseph Bennett (died 1873), William Berridge (Loughborough), David Bidder, Agnes A. Bowhill, Henry Bradley (Walworth), Eliza Branson (Leicester), Margaret Brennan (Chester), Rebecca Braynton (London), Sophia Brooks, Ellen Burke (Middlesex), Sarah Campbell (Wigtown), Anthony C. Carr (Newington), Harriet Carroll, Amy E. O. Colgate, Joseph Collyer (merchant, 1692), Elizabeth Leach Cox (Exeter), Ann Daniel (Isleworth), Jane, wife of Thomas Davies, Josiah Davis (or Davies), Peter Dejannoy, Thomas Ditchfield (Gorton, Manchester), Ann Doyle (Liverpool), Martha Dyer (Glamorgan), Elizabath Earnshaw (London), Elizabeth, wife of Evan Evans, Peter Fowks, Eliza Isabella Fraser (Nairn), Elizabeth Freer (Lincoln), Naomi Friend, John Arthur Goodge, Netta Halperin, Edward Higgs (Leicester), Thomas Holder (died 1870), William Charles Horne, Ann, wife of Thomas Jones, Elizabeth Ann Jones (Liverpool), Margaret Grace Jones (Denbigh), William Keea (Watford), W. C. Kelley (West Indies) Thomas Lambert (Reading), Maregat Langdon, Benjamin Levy, Bessie Levy (Exeter), James Lloyd (Peckham and Java), Mary Lloyd (or Thomas), James Robert Lloyd (Scotland), A. M. W. Loskey (died abroad), Joseph Micklathwait, Thomas Miller (merchant, London, 1692), John Mills (Melbourne, died 1841), Keziah Mobbs, Robert Mody (Hampstead), Thomas Morris (London, 1692), Mary and George Nelmes, Ellen O'Sullivan (Clerkenwell), Catherine Parry (Carnarven), Thomas and William Pay, Margaret G. Peddie, Henrietta Pope (Ilford), Rev. J. E. Rudd, Mary, Richard, and Margaret Russell, J. D. Sinkie (Dalston), Catherine Dickenson Smith (Liverpool), Emily Smith (Worthing), Francis or Frank, Stephens (Supia, Colombia), John Verner (Rotherham), Priscilla Ward (Liverpool), Caroline Watson (died 1880), Frank Webb (Lambeth), Mary Whitaker (Hoxton), and James F. J. Winter.

With funds in Chancery amounting to £54,722,461—a large portion of which is unclaimed—and millions of money arising from unclaimed stocks and dividends, prize-money, intestates' estates etc., the need of greater publicity as to the names of missing heirs is strikingly illustrated.—Yours, etc.

SIDNEY H. PRESTON.

27, Chancery Lane, W. C., Sept. 1.

EDUCATION OF LOW CASTES IN BARODA.

With a view to promote higher education amongst the Antyaj Community, a low caste whom orthodox Hindus do not touch the Baroda Government has founded three scholarships to be called the "Sayajirao Gaekwar Antyaj Scholarship" of the value of Rs. 20 each per mensem. These scholarships will be awarded to Antyaj students who have passed the Matriculation Examination and who are desirous of prosecuting their studies further at any College affiliated to the University of Bombay. Preference will be given to Gaekwari subjects; in the absence of such candidates, outsiders will be deemed eligible for the scholarships. Failure to pass an examination held by the University will disentitle the holder to the continuance of the scholarship. The scholarship will be tenable for 4 years and will be payable in two half yearly instalments at the end of every term on production of satisfactory reports from the heads of the institutions the scholars may be attending. Candidates who may avail themselves of these scholarships will be under an obligation to serve the Baroda State after taking their degrees, in case the State requires their services. They will in that case receive the salaries usually paid for the time being to graduates of their standing. Candidates obtaining such scholarships will be required to enter into necessary agreements with the State. Applicants should state Name in full, place, of residence, age, year of passing the Matriculation Examination, rank at the Matriculation Examination, and supply certificates of moral character signed by a respectable subject of the Baroda State or any other gentleman of position and respectability and a certificate of the Head of the College the candidate may have joined, showing that the candidate is a member of the College.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

PART OF RUSSIAN ARMY IN RETREAT.

KUROKI CROSSES TAITSE.

ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT ROUND KUROPATKIN.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

General Kuropatkin is in such a position now that a single false step on his part will mean a death blow to the Russian army in the Far East, while it would require the most brilliant strategy to extricate himself from the web of difficulties which surround him. So it would appear, at any rate, from two important despatches from the seat of war today. On August 25 the Japanese Generalissimo began a series of military feats which will become famous in history. From Anping and An-chan-shan the Russians were driven into their positions at and south of Liao-yang.

Since Monday last the Japanese have been carrying out important movements, and the fighting has been continuous, both sides losing heavily. The Japanese were repulsed several times on Tuesday, and the Russians claim to have won their first great victory. But it is now made evident that the Japanese were not receiving blows for nothing; they have persisted in their operations, and now comes the announcement that Kuroki has succeeded in getting his troops across the Taitse River. This is a noteworthy achievement, for its object is an attack on the Russian left flank and rear. In addition to this the Japanese announce that the Russian right and centre, which were defending Liao-yang to the southward, are in retreat, with the Japanese in pursuit.

It would thus seem that the Russians are in a cleft stick. They are experts in retreating, but it is difficult to see how they will get out of such a desperate position as this. The Japanese appear to be in a position to strike, and strike home.

The Japanese made two assaults on forts at Port Arthur on Saturday, both of which were repulsed.

RUSSIAN RETREAT.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE JAPANESE.

Tokio, Thursday.

The Russian right and centre defending Liao-yang to the south-ward are retreating this afternoon.

The Japanese are in pursuit.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

News has been received here that General Kuroki's force is crossing the Taitse in pontoons, and that on division is already across the river, while other troops are following.

General Stackelberg suffered some contusions in yesterday's battle on the south front, but remained in the fighting line.

General Kuroki's force, with artillery, is crossing the Taitse near Sa-kan-kan-kwan-tung, where there is a loop in the river—Craigie L and O.

The cavalry are utilising the fort.

Tokio, Thursday.

From all accounts, which have been received here, it appears that the Japanese are more and more enveloping Liaoyang and getting closer to the town.

Russia's military fate may be virtually settled at any moment. It is believed that the opposing forces each number about the same.

DESPATCH FROM SAKHAROFF.

St. Petersburg, Thursday,

General Sakharoff reports desperate fighting all yesterday on the south front. There were two separate engagements, one lasting until evening, and the other starting at 10 p m, and continuing until midnight.

The Russians claim to have maintained most of their positions. Some were captured by the Japanese, and recaptured at the point of the bayonet. There was a lull until six this morning, when the General's despatch was sent off.

There were great losses on both sides, the Russian casualties including General Mrosovski, of the Ninth Division, seriously wounded.—

The above was despatched early this morning, and it will be noticed that the retirement began this afternoon.

REPORTED ADVANCE ON MUKDEN.

Mukden, Wednesday.

A Japanese force of ten thousand men is reported to be advancing from the north-east of Mukden.

The above report requires confirmation. The Japanese are very unlikely to have got such a large so far north.

150,000 RUSSIANS ENGAGED.

Tokio, Thursday.

It is believed that General Kuropatkin has 150,000 fighting men.

RUSSIA'S "FIRST VICTORY."

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

M. Nemirovitch Dantchenko, telegraphing to the "Russkoe Slovo," describes Tuesday's battle at Liao-yang as the first great victory won by the Russians.

1,000 GUNS FIRING.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

Unofficial telegrams from the seat of war state that the battle of Liao-yang was resumed at dawn yesterday. The rain had ceased during the night. A thousand guns were in action and many more were in position, though they were not fired.

One correspondent describes the cannonade at Wafangkau as child's play as compared to the firing yesterday. The principal attack was on the Russian south front, the 9th Siberian Division bearing the brunt of the day, fighting hand to hand and suffering heavy losses.

A Japanese balloon was seen to the south-west of Liao-yang. It was fired at by the Russians, but was not hit.

The Japanese on Tuesday made five distinct assaults on the Russian east front. Each was repulsed with the bayonet. The Russian artillery suffered most on that day, one battery of the 9th Division losing all its officers.

ALLEGED ENORMOUS LOSSES.

Rome, Thursday.

The Liao-yang correspondent of the "Italia Militare," telegraphing yesterday, states that the Russian losses in the fighting near Liao-yang already amount to 15,000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. They have also had 35 cannons destroyed, and 16 cannons 40,000 rifles and 200 waggons captured, while another 200 waggons have been destroyed by the Japanese losses are estimated to number 12,000 men killed and wounded.

WILL NOT HESITATE RETREAT.

The Paris "Matin's" correspondent at St. Petersburg has had an interview with Captain Demidoff, a member of the suite of the Grand Duke Boris who is returning to Manchuria. The captain is reported to have said that the position of the Russian armies is excellent, but that General Kuropatkin must not be expected to make a definite resistance at Liao-yang. "The Commander-in Chief," he continued, "will not leave Liao-yang until he has inflicted cruel losses on the enemy, but he will not hesitate to retreat when prudence demands it. He will retire as far as Mukden, and farther if necessary. We shall then have reached the middle of September. The 1st and the 6th Corps will have joined the army and the mountain artillery will no longer be lacking. General Kuropatkin will have with him 300,000 men and will be able to fight the Japansse on equal terms."

PORT ARTHUR ASSAULTS.

TSAR'S MESSAGE CHEERS THE TROOPS.

St. Petersburg, Thursday,

General Stoessel, acknowledging the telegram of congratulation sent by the Tsar on August 13th, telegraphs:—

The gracious telegram of the Emperor and Empress was received by the garrison with loud shouts of Hurrah!

The message has doubled the forces defending Port Arthur and the heroic spirits of the troops.

"From to-day, with God's help, all assaults shall be repulsed."

Severe fighting occurred at Port Arthur on August 27, when the Japanese attempted to capture Pelungshan. The Japanese made two assaults. Both times they were repulsed.

A prisoner placed the loss in killed and wounded at 1045.

On the morning of the 28th the Japanese attacked Fort 6. After three hours' fighting, during which the Japanese endured a crossfire, they succeeded in entering Fort 6. Several forts concentrated their fire on Fort 6, and the Japanese were compelled to retire.

SEVENTEEN GUNS DISMANTLED.

Rome, Thursday,

An official telegram from Port Arthur, which has been received here, states that the Russians have so far had seventeen guns dismantled during the siege, and that the garrison is now reduced to living almost entirely on biscuit.

Despite this unfortunate state of affairs, the telegram states that the fortress can still hold out for some time, it being considered impossible for the Japanese to carry by assault certain position on perpendicular hills 700 feet high, the difficulty of which is considerable enhanced by the fact that they are surrounded by mines.

MYSTERIOUS JAPANESE AT CHIFU.

Seven hundred Japanese have arrived at Chifu. Their object appears to be a mystery. While ostensibly appearing as traders, they are believed to be soldiers, police, or some kind of emissaries.

The Japanese Government have just purchased three thousand junks, averaging fifty tons burden, on the inland sea, for the purpose of carrying provisions to Niu-chwang. This was done after the refusal of the Chinese Government to buy the same from Chinese trading along the coast.

MINES ALL CLEARED AT YINGKOW.

Information has been received at Tokio that seventeen mines have been removed from the estuary at Yingkow, and that only two now remain. These are stated to be buried at the bottom and cannot be exploded unless by electrical communication from the shore. Navigation is thus ensured for the shipping in the port.

DISGRACEFUL SUGGESTION TO PRIVATEERS

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

Professor Martens, the eminent jurist, arrived here to-day to preside over the Inter Ministerial Contraband Commission.

The "Novoye Vremya," commenting on the orders given to British cruisers to search for the Smolensk and Petersburg, anticipates that these two ships, mindful of the "British Navy's record of treacherous attacks, which have been recalled by recent Japanese methods," will do their utmost to elude the British cruisers, fearing to be deceived by their signals to stop. There are little doubt, says the journal, that the Russian vessels will take every advantage of their superior speed.

The "Novoye Vremya" dwells pointedly on the necessity for Russia to have a port in the Persian Gulf or the Indian Ocean, and adds:—"Even if Russia did not desire it, events compel her to try to become a first-class naval power. She must have stations between Kronstadt, Sevastopol and Vladivostok, and it would be illogical to oppose such a programme. The strengthening of Anglo-Russian relations is only possible if England accommodates herself to this idea.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FATCHELOR.

1338—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—J C G Bowen.

1105—Mansukhlal J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gangabai widow and others—Little and Co M J and H and C L Owen.

1339—Nadirshaw and T—Ochawram Nanabhai Haridas vs Dolatram Jamiatram Nanabhai—Dikshit D and S.

1341—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilnre and Soda Fabric vs Farben Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford and Co.

1342—Nanu H and Co—Vithaldas Canji vs Haridas Canji and others—Little and Co.

4345—Little and Co—Shaw Wallace and Coys Gordhundas Khatao and another—Craigie L and O.

1348—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purshotam Dayal and another—Crawford B and Co.

1349—Ardeser H D and Co—Gordhundas Badhakisson vs Shivchand Goremukhrai and others.

1350—B Bahgavaya Waghoji Kuverji and another vs Camaji Somonji Cama and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

1352—Payne and

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

The London correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" has received from the secretary of Lord Rosebery in reply to a request for an explanation of his lordship's views, the following statement :—

Lord Rosebery, who is now in Scotland, desires me to tell you that he does not think a single Frenchman could have misinterpreted the terms of his letter. As a matter of fact, no one more heartily desires to see cordial relations maintained between France and England, but it is true that he is opposed to that part of Anglo-French Agreement relating to Morocco, because he fears that it will by no means help to promote the harmony which ought to exist between the two nations.

The same correspondent says that, in conversation with several influential members of the Liberal Party, not a single one adopted Lord Rosebery's standpoint. Indeed, they seemed to fear that his letter might excite a little uneasiness in France, and each tried to lessen its bad effect. Sir Edward Grey declared positively that he did not approve of Lord Rosebery's views. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was of opinion that the agreement with France could only serve as a useful instrument for the promotion of international peace. Mr. John Burns was convinced that the consequences of the Anglo-French Agreement could be only of benefit to England.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The London correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says the negotiations that have been proceeding for some time between London and St. Petersburg, with a view to the conclusion of an Anglo-Russian accord, are now approaching a successful issue. A definite agreement between the two countries will be signed shortly. By the terms of this document the British Government agrees to recognise the religious interest of Russia in Thibet. Important pilgrimages of Russian subjects from Central Asia take place annually in Tibet and these will suffer no interference from Great Britain. On the other hand, Russia agrees to recognise the commercial interests of Great Britain in Thibet, the British Government giving an assurance that the sole object of the Younghusband Mission is to obtain certain commercial privileges from Dalai Lama for the purpose of facilitating the pacific penetration of Great Britain into Thibet. England has no intention whatever of seeking territorial advantages.

THE BALKAN STATES.

THE MACEDONIAN GENDARMERIE.

Constantinople, Aug. 25 (Reuter).—Owing to the fact that General De Giorgis, commanding the Macedonian gendarmerie, is not yet ready for the proposed increase in the number of foreign officers in the Macedonian gendarmerie, and also in consequence of representations made to the Power by the Indian Government, in support of General De Giorgis's view the despatch of supplementary officers for the gendarmerie has been postponed for a month.

Paris, Aug. 26.—The French Government is stated to have decided to increase the number of the gendarmerie officers it maintains at Seres as soon as Russia and Austria-Hungary raise the strength of their gendarmerie establishment.

Writing on Aug 27 the Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" says :—

In diplomatic quarters here little importance is attached to the criticisms of General De Giorgis which appear to have found their way into certain sections of the Austrian and Russian Press. The reference in the King's Speech showed plainly how highly the British Government esteems the services of General De Giorgis in the reorganisation of the gendarmerie, and similar views are held by the majority of the other Governments concerned. Among Austrians and Russians there is a tendency to find fault with General De Giorgis as being too friendly to the Turks and too much disposed to accept Turkish assurances at their face value. But human nature being what it is, it is hardly to be expected that any Italian general in command of the Macedonian gendarmerie would find favour in the eyes of Austrian and Russian diplomatists, who like to look upon Macedonian affairs as their own exclusive concern. It must, moreover, be remembered that in accordance with the Murzsteg programme General De Giorgis was required to enter the Ottoman service, and that very little independence was entrusted to him. He is hampered, too, by the quasi-independent position of his foreign adjoints. He can only hope to accomplish anything by securing the co-operation of the Turkish authorities, and that he would certainly fail to get if he took up a hostile attitude and interfered in affairs outside his own province. It may well be that the reorganisation of the gendarmerie is not progressing as well or as rapidly as was at one time expected, but the causes of this must be sought elsewhere than in the personality or the nationality of the Italian general.

A Salonica correspondent states that there is no likelihood of any general rising in Macedonia until next spring, as the central Revolutionary Committee have given orders to their members to take no part for the present in any insurgent movement. This action, he declares, is taken with the object of giving the inhabitants of the disturbed districts a period of repose for the collection of funds, arms, and ammunition.

BULGARIAN OUTRAGE NEAR SALONICA.

Salonica, Aug. 29 (Reuter).—Last night a Bulgarian band whose numbers are not known entered the village of Gradobor, near Salonica, killed three of the leading Patriarchists of the village, and wounded three other persons, besides burning three houses.

Athens, August 31.—The accounts of the Bulgarian outrage at the Macedonian village of Gradobor received to-day state that a Bulgarian band rushed the village, which is about 15 miles from Salonica, on Sunday night, surrounded the gendarmerie post, and murdered a Greek notable named Stergion and his two sons. The bodies were discovered under the ruins of their house, which was burned. The Greek, German, Austrian, and Russian Consuls have proceeded from Salonica to the scene of the outrage.

CRETE.

Prince George of Greece left Athens on Aug. 30 for Copenhagen. He will visit St. Petersburg, Paris, London, and Rome in order to lay the whole Cretan Question before the Powers. The Prince will inform the Governments concerned that he is not prepared to accept a renewal of his mandate as High Commissioner, which expires at the end of next year, and will point out the urgent necessity of a union between Greece and Crete.

According to a telegram from Constantinople to the Zeit, the Porte has instructed its representatives abroad to give due warning that Turkey will not tolerate the annexation of Crete by Greece for which Prince George is said to be intending to work during his tour.

The correspondent seems to be right, remarks the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," in supposing that Turkey would not look on quietly at any change in the present status of the island. That Bulgaria and Servia would ask for compensation were Crete to be annexed, to Greece is absolutely certain. On these grounds alone Prince George cannot be successful in the mission with which he is credited. But should it be merely the Prince's intention to ask to be relieved of his duties as High Commissioner, which appear to have become onerous to him, King George will simply be requested to allow another member of the royal family to relieve Prince George. That this request would be refused is very improbable, it being very much to the interest of Greece that her present connection should not be severed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND ITALY.

The Vienna "Politische Correspondenz" publishes at the head of its issue on Aug. 30 the following official pronouncement :—In the authoritative circles of Vienna and of Rome it has for some time past been observed, with lively astonishment and sincere regret, that in regard to the relationship of Italy to Austria-Hungary, there exists a highly injurious discord between the convictions and efforts of the Governments of the two States on the one hand and the views prevailing in the public opinion of these countries on the other hand. The Cabinets of Rome and Vienna devoted all their zeal to the preservation of that understanding, the cultivation of which is a natural consequence of the alliance of their two countries, and acting in the spirit of friendship founded upon the alliance, carefully endeavour to prevent their relationship from being clouded by the ill-humour that many an occurrence might engender.

This endeavour is, however, counteracted on both sides of the frontier by the dissemination of news and views (orally, perhaps, even more than in the Press) whereby it is unfortunately made to appear as though there existed between the allied States a serious tension of a kind not easily removable. In many quarters the quite monstrous supposition is even put forwarded that the course of events might lead to warlike complications between Italy and Austria-Hungary. It must create the most painful impression and astonishment that such aberrations can arise to distort the features of the relationship between Italy and Austria-Hungary. In none of the manifestations of the tendency in question is any serious motive adduced for a conflict, or even friction, between the two States. Sinister combinations are set up upon the basis of alleged symptoms, which are said to consist in military preparations on both sides.

To the references made here and there to a deep antagonism between the two countries in regard to the Balkan Peninsula it suffices to reply that the further development of the Balkan Question concerns, not Austria-Hungary and Italy alone, but all the European Powers. Irredentist tendencies lend themselves now less than for a long time past to representation as a source of danger of war, for the Irredentist tide has recently begun to ebb, and the publicists who interpret its aspirations have come to perceive the value, nay, the necessity, of friendly relations with Austria-Hungary. If in such circumstances the contingency of friction between the two allied States is thrown into relief without a trace of reasonable proof being advanced, a culpable action is committed which the serious organs of public opinion in both countries would unquestionably be able to counteract by making a clean sweep of all those empty suppositions and unfounded rumours by which it is sought to poison the relationship between Rome and Vienna and to create irritation between the inhabitants of the two States.

It is to be regretted, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," that this pronouncement was not published last week before the unseemly language of the "Pester Lloyd" had given the Italian Press and public just cause for offence. Possibly the "Politische Correspondenz" is being used to attenuate the bad impression which the tone of the Hungarian semi-official organ cannot have failed to create. However this may be, the present utterance may be welcomed as a well-meant and courteous appeal to writers and public men of good will in both countries to do what they can to check the dangerous irritation which has been allowed to grow up. The Italian public, which is ever responsive to courteous treatment, will readily lend its ear to counsels of conciliation, and it is not too much to suppose that the Austro-Hungarian Government, which is sincerely anxious to remain on good terms with Italy, will apply pressure in the proper quarters to prevent any recurrence of those petty but exasperating incidents that are the cause of so much ill-feeling.

The utterance of the "Pester Lloyd" referred to by the correspondent begins by an offensive reference to what it calls the "cold-hearted fickleness" of the Italian nation, and by promising that when Austria-Hungary concluded the Italian alliance she entertained no rosy illusions concerning Italian trustworthiness. It was a marriage of reason, and as such might continue to be tolerable provided reason did not give way to unreason. The agitation against Austria-Hungary in Italy is a piece of unexampled folly.

"Fancy," exclaims the "Pester Lloyd," "ostensibly serious personages in Italy have thought it necessary to declare that Italy does not intend to make war upon her Austro-Hungarian ally! If it were possible to consider such language otherwise than with a scornful smile we should advise these good fellows in Italy to remember that a war against Austria-Hungary would be an enterprise not entirely devoid of danger. We seek in vain for an explanation of this irrational mood, and can only suppose that Italy must be tired of the Triple Alliance and be longing for freedom. In this case we might be able to help our Italian friends more easily than they imagine."

Passing then to the pending negotiations for the Italo-Austrian commercial treaty and to the Macedonian situation, the "Pester Lloyd" declares that Italy has no reason to declaim herself into a hostile frame of mind over commercial affairs, and that the present condition of the Balkans offers no sufficient explanation for such animosity as she displays. Should, however, Irredentism lie at the bottom of the trouble Austria-Hungary would be obliged absolutely to decline any verbal discussion of the subject. If Italy is really tired of the Triple Alliance she had better say so. Austria-Hungary would certainly not force her to remain in it, and would have no objection to a restoration of the original form of the pact—namely, the Index trucible alliance between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire. The choice would not be difficult between an ally whose action and attitude compromise the very idea of an alliance and an open foe whose heart might not be filled with murderous rancour nor years after a policy of the stiletto. The leading statesmen of Italy have still power to do away with the present disorder, but if they let the movement grow it may quickly get beyond their control.

The official pronouncement in the "Politische Correspondenz" has, the "Times" correspondent says, produced a beneficial effect. It is interpreted in the diplomatic quarters immediately concerned as a disavowal of the violent tone recently adopted towards Italy by the Austro-Hungarian semi-official organs, and it is hoped that it will avail to preclude the embittered Press controversy which would otherwise have been inevitable between the two countries.

MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

The reply of the Sultan to the British Government regarding the confiscation of El Menebhi's property is understood to be unsatisfactory. The Sultan continues his persecution of El Menebhi's friends and the wholesale confiscation of his property, and the British Consulate at Alcazar was recently entered by Moorish officials who forcibly arrested one of El Menebhi's employes who was lying ill there.

The "Matin" denies that there is any truth in the report that the British Minister at Tangier has sent an ultimatum to the Sultan warning him to stop the persecution of El Menebhi, and threatening to land Marines from his Majesty's ship "Minerva" if his demands be not complied with. The journal adds :—

Although it is true that Great Britain is interesting herself in the fate of the ex-Moorish Minister who, when he was in power, showed that country warm sympathy, the British Government, mindful of its engagements, will never take any action in Morocco without having recourse to the good offices and mediation of France. Therefore, if the British Minister desired to transmit a protest to the Sultan, it would be his French colleague who would be asked to present it. Such is the result of the close understanding which exists between France and England on all Moorish questions. France, moreover, in view of the mission she assumes, cannot fail to support all the demands of the Powers which are aimed at preventing arbitrary acts and abuses of power likely to cause internal trouble in Morocco.

THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The annual report of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute, issued as a parliamentary paper (Cd. 2261), contains a variety of information relating to the administration of the section for the year 1903-1904.

Major-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, chairman of the Indian Committee, in his annual letter to the Secretary of State for India in Council reports that a number of improvements have been made in the section tending to make the collections of greater use to the public. The section now contains the large number of 13,034 specimens of Indian products and manufactures. The work done at the Trade Inquiry Office in the City by Mr. B. J. Rose, the officiating curator, continues to increase; and the committee have reason to hope that now this branch has been given better accommodation at 73 Basinghall Street E C, the results will be found of increasing benefit to India. Mr. B. J. Rose in his report mentions that in addition to the 13,034 specimens above referred to over 5,000 bulk samples of products are stored in the commercial sample rooms for supplying the demands of commercial men and the general public requiring samples of Indian products for examination or scientific investigation. During the year a total of 153 samples of Indian economic products were issued from the sample stores for scientific examination, commercial valuation, and to trade experts and others. Of the total samples, 120 were supplied to the scientific and technical department of the Imperial Institute, and the remaining 33 to outside inquirers.

Professor Wyndham Dunstan, the director of the Imperial Institute, gives an account of the work done in the scientific and technical department of the Imperial Institute for the Government of India during the year. Several additions have been made during the year to the staff of this department, so that it may be in a better position to meet the increasing demands made on the Imperial Institute for information respecting the utilisation of both mineral and vegetable products. Additons have also been made to the staff attached to the Colonial collections, which are now under rearrangement with a view to making them of greater educational value and commercial utility. Additional communication has been established between the scientific and technical department and manufacturers and users of raw materials throughout the country, so that technical trials of raw materials may be made on a manufacturing scale, and trustworthy advice furnished regarding the commercial utilisation and value of products submitted for examination and report to the Imperial Institute. Among the subjects which have been referred to the Imperial Institute for special report may be mentioned the utilisation of Agave fibres and of Ramie fibre, and the supply of Burmese turpentine from India to this country. A number of minerals found in India have been examined and identified for a firm of merchants at the suggestion of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. At the request of the Commercial Intelligence Bureau samples of mineral and vegetable products of the State of Baroda have been submitted to a preliminary examination. Specimens of the opium alkaloids manufactured at Ghazipore have been examined and reported upon, while several conferences have taken place with a view to improvements being introduced into the methods of manufacture. A report is in preparation on the chief differences between the teas of Indian and Chinese preparation, an inquiry which has been undertaken at the request of the India Office. The questions of the composition and value of the clays used in India for the manufacture of pottery and of the possibility of the manufacture of wood-pulp in India have been referred by the Government of India to the Imperial institute. Professor Wyndham Dunstan announces that, with the view of affording every facility to schools and other visitors to the Institute, he proposes shortly to announce that certain stated times the superintendent of the Colonial and of the Indian collections and other members of the staff will be ready to accompany visitors through the collections and afford information as to the exhibits,

RUSSIA AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

THE CASE OF THE SMOLENSK.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg of Aug. 26 said :—"It is understood that it was the suggestion of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that British vessels should acquaint the Smolensk with her instructions to cease stopping vessels in search for contraband of war. When the renewed activity of the Smolensk became known the Russian authorities faced the dilemma with the firm determination to find an immediate and satisfactory solution, and at Peterhof on Wednesday Count Lamsdorff communicated to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, his proposal which has been accepted, as shown in Mr. Balfour's reply to the deputation of the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday. It is generally considered here that the only practical way out of the difficulty has been found, and much satisfaction is felt that an arrangement has been reached which promises to remove a possible source of further complication."

The following has been issued from the Admiralty, Whitehall :—

The Russian Government, having requested his Majesty's Government to take steps to deliver an urgent message to the Smolensk and the Petersburg, belonging to the Russian Volunteer Fleet, and now in South African waters, the Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope station left Seychelles on Aug. 23 in his Majesty's ship Crescent, and is proceeding south with the cruisers Forte and Pearl with the object of communicating with the Russian vessels.

His Majesty's ships Barrosa and Partridge have also been directed to proceed in search of the two Volunteer ships, the former between Walfisch Bay and Benguela and the latter between Walfisch Bay and Simon's Bay, in order to give effect to the wishes of the Russian Government.

The Russian message has also been communicated to the commodore commanding on the South Atlantic station, who, with his Majesty's ship "St. George" and Brilliant" is at present in the neighbourhood of St. Vincent, Cape Verd.

The "Novoe Vremya," in referring to what it calls the pitiful attitude of the English Press on the subject of the "Smolensk," says :—

It is impossible to help smiling at the disconcerted tone of the British Press concerning the appearance of a mysterious Russian cruiser near Durban. The names of the ships she is supposed to be seeking are even mentioned, and evidently these ships are carrying contraband. Mr. Balfour had not much difficulty in reassuring his compatriots by declaring that there were no grounds for panic.

The "Novoe Vremya" also publishes an article maintaining that the time has come for Russia calmly to consider the right of passage for her warships through the Dardanelles without paying heed to the utterances inspired by race hostility, national rivalry, or greedy private interests.

"Nor need attention be given," the journal continues, "to the protests of statesmen who, consciously or unconsciously, lose sight of the extent of treaty obligations. Russia is no vassal Power, and no one is entitled to interfere with her military or naval affairs. The present position of the Black Sea fleet is in direct contradiction to the idea of sovereign State. The question of the Dardanelles concerns Russia and Turkey alone, and Turkey has no right to disallow the passage of warships unless she can show that such permission would be detrimental to her own interests and safety."

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE THEA.

The following has been issued from the Foreign Office :—A statement was made by a member of the deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce which waited upon the Prime Minister on Aug. 25 that the Russian Government had paid compensation in respect of the sinking of the German vessels Thea. His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg has informed his Majesty's Government that this statement is incorrect. The owner has taken steps to appeal from the decision of the Prize Court at Vladivostock to the Supreme Admiralty Council at St. Petersburg.

THE CRUISER DON.

A "Reuter" telegram of Aug. 30 from Madrid says :—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Don left Vigo without waiting for its bill of health. This morning the commander received a telegram from the Russian Government, which, it is understood, contained instructions for the searching of steamers leaving England with coal for Japan and orders to seize vessels laden with contraband. It is stated that 10 other cruisers are engaged in the work of search on the coasts of Spain, Portugal, France, and Africa.

It appears that the Don was in search of a British steamer, from Cardiff for Constantinople, which put in to Vigo in a damaged condition. The Russian expressed the belief that she had guns concealed under the coal in her bunkers. The Don will return to Vigo and will then start on a cruise as far as the English coast.

THE QUESTION OF CONTRABAND.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28 (Reuter).—The representations made by Great Britain and the United States regarding the distinction between conditional and absolute contraband have been long under consideration both at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Marine. A joint commission, representing the two Ministries, presided over by Professor Martens, will be held immediately, and the result will probably be known before the end of the week, when it will be communicated to the Embassies of Great Britain and the United States. It is impossible to foreshadow with any degree of certainty the decisions of the commission, but it is stated to-day in well informed circles that everything points to their being of a character to remove the cause of friction. Officials declare that since the beginning of the war Russia has met every debateable international point in a spirit of conciliation and with the desire for a prompt and amicable settlement. Consequently surprise and indignation is expressed in official circles at the tone of the English press.

Aug. 30.—The joint commission will include, in addition to delegates from the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and of Marine, representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the administration of commercial ports.

The "Novosti" urges the conclusion of an agreement between Great Britain and Russia on the question of contraband. It says :—

Such an agreement would serve as a valuable precedent. Mr Balfour's last speech proves that the conclusion of an agreement would be easy in view of the pacific dispositions of the two Governments; but, in return for the concessions recently made by her, Russia has the right to ask that British trade with Japan should not be of an exclusively contraband character. We desire to live not only on terms of peace, but of friendship with Great Britain. We desire that the principle of complete reciprocity should become the basis of Anglo-Russian relations. Mr. Balfour's speech justifies the hope that these wishes will be realised.

The "Russ" says :—Great Britain cannot claim for the British commercial flag immunity from all surveillance by belligerent ships. Great Britain not only claims that British commerce shall not be submitted to greater interference than that of other neutrals.

The "Russ" refers with satisfaction to the fact that the activity of the cruiser Ural has raised no protest from the Powers.

At the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 30 a letter was read from the Foreign Office in reply to a resolution of the chamber respecting the injury caused to British commerce by the attitude of the Russian Government on the question of contraband of war. The communication stated :—"In consequence of representations which have been made by Majesty's Government, the whole question at present is under the consideration of the Russian Government."

It was stated with reference to the resolution as contraband of war sent to the chambers of commerce of the United Kingdom that a number of chambers has already replied saying that they had written to Lord Lansdowne or supported the representations of the Liverpool chambers. Other chambers were about to hold meetings with a view to taking speedy action.

THE RUSSIAN "COLLIER" FLEET.

The Kertch correspondent of the "Times," writing on Aug. 26, says:—The Russians are pushing on uninterruptedly their preparations of that "collier" fleet in the Black Sea, more than one of whose components is being fitted out for a much less innocent part than that of coal tender. The fast Volunteer Fleet transport Saratoff has recently been transformed at Odessa into a cruiser, in every respect as well equipped for service as her sister ships the Smolensk and Petersburg. She is replete with naval appliances essential not to a coal transport, but to a vessel marked out for active service alone. The work of transformation of the Saratoff has been carried out with secrecy and despatch, the vessel herself being most carefully watched at her berth in Odessa Harbour, and no one allowed to board her without special authorisation.

THE NEUTRALITY OF CHINA.

Chefoo, August 31 (Reuter).—The steamer Independent, chartered by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and engaged in carrying food from Japan to Neu-chwang, has been detained by the Customs Commissioner here, while she was discharging her passengers and local freight. The Commissioner holds that if she is allowed to depart, China's neutrality will be violated. He has demanded that the cargo shall be landed here. The Japanese Consul has protested and has referred the matter to the Japanese Minister in Pekin The Commissioner has communicated with Sir Robert Hart, whose ruling will form a precedent. Pending a decision the Independent remains here with her cargo on board.

Later.—It is believed that the Independent carried a large sum of money destined to pay General Kuroki's army. A Japanese destroyer reached here at 10 o'clock last night. She took all the money, except 30,000 yen (3,000) on board.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Cricket.—On Friday, Surrey beat Gloucestershire at Cheltenham, by 119 runs.—At Brighton, on Saturday, Middlesex beat Sussex by nine wickets.—Playing against Somerset, at Taunton, Yorkshire won by an innings and 152 runs.—At Bournemouth, Hampshire won their second victory of the season, beating Warwickshire by 40 runs.—The match between Worcestershire and Leicestershire, at Worcester, was drawn.—At Canterbury, Kent beat the South Africans by 104 runs.—Lancashire won their concluding match of the county season by beating Derbyshire at Manchester by 131 runs.—On Wednesday rain prevented any play at the Oval between Surrey and the South Africans; at Hastings, between Sussex and Kent; and at Bournemouth, between Hampshire and Somerset. All three matches were drawn. At Scarborough there was also a draw, M. C. C., following on against Yorkshire in a minority of 241, mastered the attack, and put on 471 at the cost of eight wickets.

Fiscal Policy.—A Cambridge University Free Trade Association has been formed. Sir R. Jebb, M. P., declines to join the association.

Golf.—The Irish Open Championship Meeting began on Monday. The result of the international matches was that Scotland took the first place and England the second.

Ireland.—Last week the Land Conference Committee was dissolved and a new organization called the Irish Reform Association was formed. A report adopted at a private meeting of the association has been published. While upholding the Parliamentary union, the report advocates the devolution to Ireland of a larger measure of local government, and recommends reform of the financial administration, the extension to Ireland of the Scottish system of private Bill legislation and the remodelling of the whole educational system.

Naval and Military.—A list of appointments for the Army manœuvres is published. The report of Major-General Hutchinson, director of Staff duties under the chief of the General Staff, on the recent examination of officers for promotion, states that there is evidence that a large proportion of officers now study their professions and are prepared to submit to exacting tests.—A Court-martial was held on Tuesday at Devonport on Commander Tyrwhitt, of the destroyer Arun which sank the destroyer Decoy in collision off the Wolf Rock on August 13. The Court found Commander Tyrwhitt guilty of hazarding his ship, but acquitted him of negligence, and reprimanded him.

Russia and British Shipping.—A deputation representing the East India and China trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce waited on Mr. Balfour last week to call attention to the treatment of British shipping. Mr. Balfour, in replying, said that at the request of the Russian Government British cruisers had been instructed to convey to the Smolensk and the Petersburg the message which had apparently failed to reach them in the Red Sea. The British Government could not accept the doctrine that coal, foodstuffs, and cotton were absolute contraband of war. He regarded it as one of the chief duties of the Government to see that absolute equality of treatment was meted out to British as compared with foreign shipping, but he did not think there had yet been any conclusive proof that this principle had been departed from by the Russian Government. The Admiralty subsequently announced that the Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station had left Seychelles with the battleship Crescent and the cruisers York and Pearl, and was proceeding south with the object of communicating with the Russian Volunteer cruisers. The Barrosa and Partridge were engaged in a similar search between Walfisch Bay and Simon's Bay, and the Russian message had also been communicated to the Commodore Commanding on the South Atlantic Station, who, with the Crescent, York and Pearl, and was proceeding south with the object of communicating with the Russian Volunteer cruisers. The Barrosa and Partridge were engaged in a similar search between Walfisch Bay and Simon's Bay, and the Russian message had also been communicated to the Commodore Commanding on the South Atlantic Station, who, with the St. George and Brilliant, was in the neighbourhood of Cape Verd.—We publish a copy of the entry in the Malacca's log relating to her seizure by the Petersburg. The British Ambassador in St. Petersburg has informed his Majesty's Government that the statement made by a member of the deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce which recently waited on the Prime Minister that the Russian Government had paid compensation in respect of the sinking of the German vessel Thea is incorrect. The owners of the Thea have taken steps to appeal from the decision of the Prize Court at Vladivostok.

The Turf.—At York, last week, the Gimcrack Stakes were won by Mr. P.P. Gilpin's Desiree and the Great Yorkshire Stakes by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Castello,

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Parker, in a letter on the question of the Philippines, states that by the phrase "self-government," which he used in his speech accepting the presidential nomination, he meant "independence political and territorial."

FOREIGN.

Crete.—Prince George of Greece has left Athens on a series of visits to St. Petersburg, Paris, London, and Rome, in order to lay the whole Cretan question before the Powers.

France.—The French fishery interests are still bringing pressure to bear on the Government in order to secure further concessions for French fishermen in Newfoundland before the Anglo-French Convention is ratified.—The Paris "Figaro" has published Colonel Marchand's version of his meeting with Lord Kitchener, then Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, at Fashoda in 1898. Replying to the London correspondent of the "Petit Parisien," Lord Rosebery's secretary says that no one more heartily desires than his lordship to see cordial relations established between France and Great Britain, but he is opposed to that part of the Anglo-French Agreement relating to Morocco, because he fears that it will by no means help to promote harmony between the two nations. The correspondent states that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman Sir E. Grey, and Mr, J, Burns dissent from Lord Rosebery's view.

Russia.—Charitable endowments for the benefit of sufferers by the war have been instituted by the Tsar in commemoration of the birth of the Cesarevitch.

The Congo State.—The Anglo-Belgian Commission engaged in delimitation of the frontier of Uganda and the Congo State finds that the whole of Lake Albert Edward should be included within Congo territory.

The War.—During the past week the centre of interest has been changed from Port Arthur to Liaoyang the land campaign having been resumed with energy. On August 24, immediately after the cessation of the rains, the Japanese forces began their advance on the Russian position. On Friday they pressed heavily on the Russian southern and eastern fronts; but the Russians claimed that their attacks were for the most part repulsed. To the eastward, however, General Sakharoff stated the battle became more serious, involving a loss to the Russians of 1,500 men and six guns.—On Saturday the Russians retired from An-shan-chan. According to telegrams despatched on Monday from St. Petersburg, the Japanese on Sunday continued on the offensive along the front from An-shan-chan to Lian-tian-sang. The Russians, during the rearguard actions fought during their retreat, lost a major-General and a lieutenant-colonel killed. Subsequent reports received in St. Petersburg from Lieutenant-General Sakharoff showed that the Japanese continued their forward movement on Monday afternoon keeping up a heavy artillery fire for several hours, and then making infantry attacks, which were persisted in on Tuesday. The Russians, he said, suffered considerable losses from the enemy's fire. The total Russian losses on Saturday and Sunday were stated in St. Petersburg to have amounted to 3,150.—A Japanese official despatch which described the fighting down to Saturday stated that the Japanese losses amounted to 2,000.—Telegraphing on Tuesday, our Tokio Correspondent said it was believed that General Kuropatkin's fighting force consisted of 13 divisions, marshalled on three sides of a triangle of which Anping was the apex. The retreat of the Russians, after weak resistance, from the strongly fortified position at An-shan-chan was attributed to the pressure of a Ta-ku-shan column which had gained a position threatening the Russian left rear. According to later messages from the scene of the fighting, the great battle in the neighbourhood of Liau-yang continued on Wednesday. The Japanese are stated to be getting round the Russian left flank. More than 500,000 men and 1,300 guns are engaged. Lieutenant-General Sakharoff, in a report to St. Petersburg, describing the fighting of Tuesday, estimated the Russian losses during the day at 3,000.—A Mukden telegram alleges that 46 Japanese guns were captured on Tuesday. The disarming of the Russian war ships at Shanghai was completed on Tuesday. A St. Petersburg telegram says it is understood that it was the suggestion of Count Lamsdorff that British cruisers should acquaint the Smolensk with her instructions to cease stopping vessels in search for contraband of war. The stopping of further British vessels by the Russian cruiser Ural off the West African coast has been reported.—Our Peking Correspondent, in a long despatch dated July 14, reviews certain circumstances showing the strong leaning shown by the German Emperor and Government towards Russia in the war, and attributes it to the fear that the success of Japan would jeopardize the efforts of Germany to establish herself as a paramount Power in Shantung.

Turkey.—The ex-Sultan Murad died on Monday at Constantinople from diabetes.

Obituary.—The Bishop of Southwell, Dean Hole, Mr. E. Thornton, Prebendary G. E. Ashley, Sir J. Crosland, the Rev. E. G. Nash, Admiral G. Parker, Canon M. Powley, Colonel E. Roberts, Vice-Admiral W. B. Rolland, Mr. J. E. Stanton, Lady Thompson, Sir W. G. Williams.—"Times."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, 26th August.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Francis William Keary has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Captain. Dated 24th August.

WAR OFFICE, "Pall Mall," 2nd September.

Royal Horse Guards, Captain his Serene Higness Prince Alexander A F W A G of Teck, G C V O, D S O, from 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to be Captain vice the Honourable G C B Weld Forester, retired. Dated 3rd September.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Supernumerary Captain Herbert F Langton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major J A Bell-Smyth, promoted Dated 4th August.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut A Carton de Wiart to to be Lieutenant, vice H E Gurney, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 16th July.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Albert E H Breslin is seconded for service under the Foreign Office whilst employed in Somaliland. Dated 3rd September.

18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars, Second Lieutenant G H Anderson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 6th August.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery Major Herbert K Jackson, D S O to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W G de Jersey retired Dated 5th August

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains to be Captains :—Brevet Major George T M Bridges, vice H H Bond seconded Dated 9th July 1904.

Horace G Lloyd, vice A A Montgomery. Dated 30th August.

Captain Archibald A Montgomery to be Adjutant vice Captain H G Lloyd, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 30th August.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Brevet Colonel Thomas V W Phillips, from the staff, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G D'A Alexander, placed on half-pay. Dated 19th August.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded :—The Honourable Neville A Hood, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. Dated 30th June, Claude E Forestier-Walker, for service with the Native Artillery, India. Dated 5th July 1904. Frederick C Poole, D S O, for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 3rd September. (Sergeant-Major (Artillery Clerk) Oscar Marr to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major R J Wishart, deceased.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant Owen G D Jones is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. Dated 8th August.

SCOTS GUARDS.

The appointment of Captain Roger S Tempest as Adjutant is antedated to 1st July.

Captain Miles Barne retires on retired pay to serve in The Imperial Yeomanry, under the conditions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, 28th October, 1900. Dated 3rd September.

Lieutenant B A W P H, Earl of Granard, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st February.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is ante dated as follows :—G C D Gordon, to 1st February 1904, vice B A W P H Earl of Granard. V A F Mackenzie to 18th February, 1904 vice The Honourable W A Trefusis seconded. W H Holbech to 7th March, 1904 vice Brodie promoted F R Harford, to 12th March 1904 vice R Tempest promoted. N V C Dalrymple-Hamilton, to 10th April 1904 vice A A L Stephen, D S O promoted.

DISCHARGE DEPOT.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Heny P Carden, on completion of his period of service in command retires on retired pay. Dated 25th August

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusilier, Major Richard Dill is placed on retired pay. Dated 28th August.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Major Low E Morrice, D S O, retires on retired pay Dated 3rd September.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army Dated 19th April. W B Bell, W A Wilson. Second Lieutenant E V M Shelley is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 6th August.

The Suffolk Regiment, Seconded Lieutenant Cyril B A Jackson resigns his Commission. Dated 3rd September.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) The undermentioned Second Lietenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 2nd July :—

P E Bradney, vice C C Wigram, Seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

G Fleming, vice P E Bradney, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wals's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant C G M Slade to be Lieutenant vice S G Francis, D S O, promoted Dated 13th August.

The East Yorkshire Regiment Major Thomas M. Bagnall is placed on retired pay. Dated 26th August.

The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet William Penn-Gaskell, from the Royal Military College which was notified in the Gazette of the 12th August, is cancelled.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain John E H Gibbs to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T Hammond, promoted. Dated 2nd May.

Supernumerary Captain G W W D'Arcy Evard to be Captain, vice J E L Gibbes. Dated 2nd May.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Supernumerary Captian Henry W R Potter to be Captain, vice S H L Galbraith, resigned. Dated 28th July.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 13th July, O'N Segrave, vice E H Kennelick, resigned.

C J Burke, vice O'N Segrave, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant C D Roe is vice S E Apthorp, seconded for service with the Indian Army, instead of as notified in Gazette of 12th August.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Wilfrid Harris to be Adjutant, vice the Honourable C R Cleg-Hill D S O, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st September.

The South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant William L Lawrence to be Adjutant, vice Captain A J Reddie, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 2nd September.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieutenant Thomas W Whitten to be Captain in succession to Major C R Heasley, an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 30th May.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant H C Thompson is antedated to 30th, May 1904, vice T W Whitten.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Alfred C Aubin is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 30th July.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Second Lieutenant, D A Fairbairn vice W E Maple promoted. Dated 5th June.

The Royal Sussex Regiment Captain Thomas F M Wisden retires on retired pay. Dated 3

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

THE LAND OF TO-MORROW.

Sir Francis Bertie and his successor will be thankful that it is not to Mexico they are changing. The diplomatic representative to that country has an arduous task, indeed, in getting himself settled. Mexico is the land of to-morrow, not a diplomatic investigator assures us, for purposes of procrastination, but that the Mexican may learn all about you, and which, in regard to yourself, is the path of interest and gain. But there is a more interesting feature than this. Mexico has an etiquette solely Mexican. It is ordained that all new arrivals, whatever their rank, Foreign Ministers not excepted, must, in solemn print, give notice to every family of any consideration in the capital that they have arrived, and put themselves and their homes at the disposition of resident; failing which the newly arrived family will remain unnoticed and unknown. Picture an English Ambassador to a European Court running over his local Debrett or Kelly extracting multitudinous addresses to which to send the intimation Here am I.

ROSES, ROSES, ROSES.

In some respects your American is a perfect host. When a distinguished Englishman goes visiting to the United States, they know beforehand all his personal idiosyncrasies and predilections—and see that all are gratified. When the late Dean Hole went on his lecturing tour in the States they got together for him such a collection of roses as America had not seen before. They were sent in loads to his house; they crowded the rooms in which he was to dine or to speak; they decked the halls in which he lectured, smothered the tables on which he had his notes. "It was roses, roses, roses, all the way." The Dean felt himself at home throughout his stay. When he did come home he brought with him a large cheque which paid for the restoration of the tower of the cathedral at Rochester which the Dean sowelled. He had laughed and joked his way half over America and back, but withal had lest behind him an impression of rare scholarship and practical Christianity. And Americans go in great numbers to Rochester to see the arch in the tower of the cathedral which the wit and eloquence of the King of the Roses built.

STORIED ISLES.

The two islands Colonsay and Oronsay, which Lord Strathcona has purchased from the trustees of the MacNeill family, have been the scene of history-making in their day. It was from one of the two that there sprang one of the ringleaders in the terrible tragedy at Eigg, when the McLeods, offended by something that had been done to some of their followers, made war upon the whole of the inhabitants. The latter hid in a cave, and had all but escaped when one unfortunate man was tracked in the snow to the hiding-place of the whole. The McLeods set a fire at the mouth of the cave and stifled the entire population of the island Colonsay and Oronsay were the sits of an old Cistercian monastery, of which the abbey was in Colonsay. Both were founded by the lords of the isles midway through the fourteenth century. The rains of the priory remain to this day, but the last traces of the abbey have crumbled. The tomb of the abbots, embellished with figures of a stag and dogs and a ship remains, and they also take pride in showing you the ruins of the cell of St. Oran, Colonsay has many tumuli, which suggest history.

THE SUCCESS OF A FAILURE.

The promise of a "life" of the late Sir John Robinson, the guiding spirit of the "Daily News" in its palmy days, is a guarantee that not all the good stories of which he was the central figure are to be lost. Some of his experiences would, at the present hour, make interesting reading. What newspaper proprietor but would like a repetition of Sir John's experience, when he found a man outside his door newly returned from the seat of war with exclusive information at his disposal? That happened when Archibald Forbes, after a double failure knocked at Robinson's door. He had been recalled from Metz by the "Morning Advertiser," for whom his letters were not good enough. He came to London with his secret knowledge to sell; the "Times" would have none of it. Robinson had faith in the Scotsman, bought his story, and in ten minutes had him engaged and on the way back to Metz. Mainly as the result of Forbes's engagement, the "Daily News" circulation went up over the Franco-Prussian war from 50,000 to three times that figures, and the person chiefly responsible had stood in Fleet-street wondering to which of three dailies he should offer the news which the "Times" had refused.

DOGS DAYS.

A theatrical company has lost by a railway accident on the railway at Preston a dog which seems to have been "almost human" in its intelligence, as its sorrowing owners says. What dog, when you get to known and are fond of him, is not "almost human"? There was one which Alexander III had which, at a secret signal from its master, would gently tug the coat-tails of an importunate visitor who was thus apprised of the fact that he was wearying the Tsar of All the Russias. Napoleon III, exalted his "Nero" to the rank of Court favourite; while Josephine was so fond of a lap-dog that, to the intense disgust of Napoleon she insisted on its sharing her bed with her.

THE YOUTH OF AGE.

Die, my dear doctor! That's the last thing I shall do, said brave old Palmerston, as he lay on his deathbed. He never grew old; was a light-hearted boy at four score years and, and not so long before that period would gaily mount his horse and ride down to a speech day at Harrow. When he died, they said that the last of this stamp of man was gone: that all the rest of us would wear out and die young. Yet here we have Lord Masham chuckling over the fact that, in his eighty-ninth year, killed the first three out of four grouse driven on his moor on the Twelfth. That tells of wonderfully preserved sight and nerves. But Lord Masham, while it is impossible to deny that he is an exception, is not without rivals Lord Cranbrook, who is his senior by a year, must surely hold the record among veteran sportsmen Last year there killed were 6,950 head of game on his estate, and of the he had a total large share He is still among the best guns in a hard day's shooting, and will be still all being well when he turns ninety, a month hence.

SUPPLE OAKS.

Happily it is not merely physicial alertness which such men as these preserve. Gladstone made his Home Rule speech in the House when he was eighty-four, and was none the worse for the effort. It is true that Sir Henry Storks, who waited until he was two and seventy before entering Parliament, used after a late sitting to look with anger at his reflection in the glass on the following morning and say to it, Good morning, you d——d old fool. But others older than he have flourished in an atmosphere as arduous when the number of their days has been greater than his. Lord Lyndhurst was, according to Campbell, as bright as a bee at four score; Chief Baron Pollock, when three years older still, was a brilliant judge; Lord Wensleydale at eighty-six was the great legal stand-by of the House of Lords, while Vice-Chancellor Bacon discharged the duties of his office with miraculous efficiency until he was on the verge of ninety. Yet public opinion cries out against the veteran at times. Playfair, when his intellectual powers were still at their zenith was excluded from the Government—because he was seventy-three, ten years younger than Gladstone, who formed the Cabinet,

BRUTE REASONING,

Apropos of the paragraph printed above as to some historic dogs, there is a capital story of a King Charles spaniel of which the Rev. J. G. Wood, the well-known naturalist, used to tell, a dog which used to steal and eat goos berries, and rob hen-roosts. From this he progressed to rifling nests of birds that built in the grounds. At first he would get the eggs by dragging them out with a forspaw, but finding that this broke the eggs and lost him his meal, the cunning rascal used gently to bite away the bottom of the nest, so getting his booty without damaging it. What seemed to come nearer still to reasoning was his playing "tigg," a game which young hopefuls will explain to you. He would run about with children until one of them touched him, making him "it" as the little ones say. Thereupon he would race after his playfellows, and having delicately nipped one of them by the clothes, he would avoid being caught again with as much skill as the most experienced of the human players: advancing, retreating, and feinting with all the assurance of a blase schoolboy.

LICKING THE OLD COUNTRY.

America and Canda are showing that the very handsome things which they said of Dr Davidson's preferment to the Primacy they really meant, and are treating him with that enthusiastic kindness which always characterises their reception of a great man from the Mother Land. Probably not everybody knows that it was from America that the Archbishop got his first intimation of his appointment. The announcement of the appointment was made late at night; an enterprising London correspondent of a New York paper got hold of the news and wired it across the Atlantic. It appeared in the New York papers next morning and before the London dailies were delivered to Dr Davidson he got a cable congratulating him. Americans will like the Archbishop the more they know him. But he will not appeal to them as did Dean Hole. As certainly one of the finest specimens of Elizabethan ecclesiastical architecture that England has ever sent to this country they describes him. Now, Dr. Davidson as we all know from the inadvertent candour of a C. E. T. S. chairman, is not an ornamental Bishop.

It was announced from the pulpits in Steinach Griesand Gossensass, in the Tyrol on Saturday 14 that a reward of £40 would be paid for the discovery of Prof. Feller, of Zittau, who was last seen three weeks ago at Steinach on the Brenner Pass. Prof. Strandinger has also been missing for some days, despite the most thorough search of the mountain which he had expressed his intention of climbing near Salburg.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Albion, 649 tons, Captain A Ralston, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 3493 tons, Captain R Gun Cuuningham, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1915 tons, Captain K B Hirst, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE steamer Francisco Ciampa, 2721 tons, Captain V Marsea, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Venice 16th August via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 664 tons, Captain H McClelland, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 28 cases opium, 234 horses and two cabin and 40 deck passengers.

THE Australian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Maria Valeria, 2634 tons, Captain P Berberovich, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Trieste, 28th August, with a general cargo and two cabin and 22 deck passengers.

The following passengers arrived here on Saturday evening by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, Captain P Berberovich, from Trieste:—Mrs Stanley Reed, Mr Schultz and Mr Supancich.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 15th Sept, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Day, Mr G A Mansukani, Mrs Sherrell, Miss Wainwright, Mr C N Bargillis, Mr Goolam Hoosen, and 120 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill		Royal Navy
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack		R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr A Rowand		R I Marine
Torpedo Boat	Baluchi		
Do	Karen		
Do	Pathan		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 17.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
H M S Sphinx		Comdr Kemp			Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Lt Comdr H C Somerville			Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge		Comdr De Berry			R I Marine
R I M S Clive		Comdr Beauchamp			R I Marine
R I M S Investigator		Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer		
H M S Lapwing		Comdr Oldham			Royal Navy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Simla	3805	Summers			P & O Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			B Tejoboy
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden		P & O Co
Bombay	2919	Vicary			Standard & Co
Heselnee	993	Lorne			B & P S N Co
Kangra	1478	Maclean	P Gulf		M M & Co
Baron Dalmeny	2503	Parker			W & A G & Co
Orwell	3445	France			W & A G & Co
Nuran	2870	Bullen			T M & Co
Chilka	1477	Cammack			M M & Co
Valetta	1937	Mc Morran			W and A Graham & Co
Wardha	256	Honywood			M M & Co
Clematis	2849	Mource	Birkenhead	30-9	J M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Olympia	3369	Osborne	Liverpool	30-9	W & A G & Co
B	Stanley Hall	2260	Hood	Liverpool	30-9	K Nixon & Co
C	Madura	1273	Henderson			M M & Co
D	Clan Lindsay	2499	MacMahon			F Muir & Co
H	Mosatari	1110	Storoz	Red Sea Ports	25-9	B & P S N Co
M	Avoca	3110	Windebanks	Durban	1-10	M M & Co
N	Francisco Ciampa	2721	Marsea	C'outta	18-9	S O Italiana
O	Luristan	2171	Simpson	K'chi	20-9	E Latham & Co
P	Trifels	3000	Feltrup	Karachi	27-9	Glade and Co
Q	Courlsan	760	Kor-him	Repairing		Shpd & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Indravati ..... 552 Hoosein ..Manga ore 19-9 Shpd & Co

30 ton crane.

Puri ..... 827 Ahmed ..... Repairing .... Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Langdale	2515	Gray	Antwerp	21-9	M M & Co
3	City of Delhi	2525	Elliott	Liverpool	24-9	K N & Co
4	Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	21-9	P & O S N Co
5	Mazagon	3280	Hall	China	24-9	P & O Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4291	Billett	L'pool	26-9	K N & Co
16	Kerbela	1468	Donald	N F		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK

Dwarka ..... 759 Rothwell ..... K'chi ..19-9 M M & Co
Arcadia ..... 3514 Cubitt ..... P & O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Uganda ..... 3150 Cunningham ..... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Francisco Ciampa s	Marsea	Venice, Aug 16
17	Arcadia s	Cubitt	London, Aug 23
	Katoria s	McClelland	Buscrh, sept 9
	Maria Valerie s	Berberovich	Trieste, Aug 28

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong
	Adsto s	Brodie	Calcutta
	Victoria s	Haddock	London
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi
	Alboin s	Ralston	Bangkok, &c
18	Nevasa s	Hirst	Rangoon, &c

The steamer Uganda, Captain Cunninghaui, obtained her portclearance on saturday for Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	From
15	Strathnevis	2303	Colombo
15	Bangala	1935	Rangoon
15	Nizam	2041	Bimlipatam
15	Gogovale	2038	Singapore
15	Strathmore	2292	Cuddalore
15	Indus	2264	Demerara
15	Comraillia	550	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	For
15	Beme	1912	Bombay
15	Lord Kelvin	4232	Madras
15	Flamingo		Madras
16	Okara	3139	Bombay
16	Anchencrag	2042	Galle
16	Kenley	2431	Colombo
16	Fernley	2471	Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sep.	Vessel.	From
13	Rabenfels	Antwerp
13	Bharata	Rangoon
14	Stoinberger	Middlesbro'
14	Clan Maclaren	Coast
15	Clan Macfarlane	Liverpoo
15	Zalda	Straits

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co s steamer Manora, left Suez on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday 17th instant at 2 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—40 cwts buffalo peckers C Heerjee and Co; 4031 cwts mowraseed Nansee Khairaz and Co,

FOR HULL.

Kt of the Garter s—24800 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwts linseed J A Begbie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Lindsay s—4003 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers,

Olympia s—2000 cwts wheat and 2000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK

Stanley Hall s—14900 cwts wheat Tata and Co; 762 cwts rapeseed and 2000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 6900 cwts wheat Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwts linseed J A Begbie and Co; 105 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 762 cwts linseed and 713 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—7500 cwts barley D Nanjee and Co; 30 cases condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

Coromandel s—115 cwts cloves K N Miani; 24 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium Talati and Co; 34 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—5 cases condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

Coromandel s—400 bales twist and 27 1-2 chests opium Talati and Co; 20 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—500 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 202 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 10 cases condiments manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, September 19.

There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on coast defence at the B V A Club, Apollo, on Thursday next the 22d instant at 6-15 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

Sunday:—The storm is still shown over the Meerut district, but it is filling up slowly. At the same time the barometer is falling over Burma, North-east India and the bay area, and a fresh depresion has appeared over the deltaic Bengal and the head of the bay. The rainfall has decreased in amount but light rain continues to fall over a wide area. General rain has been received in Burma and local rain over East Bengal. Assam, the Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, the west Gangetic Plain, part of Central India, the Malabar Coast and South India, while little or none has fallen over the extreme north-west of India, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Deccan, the east of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The principal amounts are over three inches, Tavoy and Moulmein over one inch, Lashio, Silchar, Delhi and Kodaikanal and over half an inch at Barisal, Bareilly, Lucknow, Trichinopoly and Salem. Conditions remain feebly unsetelled over the Gangetic Plain, the Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, Bengal, Assam, and Burma and local rain is probable over these areas. Local rain is also probable over the south and south-west of the Peninsula but over north-west and central India fair to cloudy weather is probable with increasing temperature. Fresh snow has fallen over the higher mountains in Kashmir.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Francisco Ciampa, Captain V. Marsea, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Venice, reports having experienced strong S. W. monsoon. The P. and O. Company's mail steamers Arcadia, Captain A. G. Cubitt, which arrived in harbour on Saturday met with light monsoon and fine weather.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH SEPTEMBER.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·667	NW	19	91·6	80·9	22	.....	6·00	.....
Jask	29·658	ENE	9	9·5	81·2	69	.....	0·00	— 0·15
Muscat	29·645	Calm	0	83·8	84·5	91	.....	0·00	— 0·40
Aden	29·819	E	10	94·3	82·6	68	.....	0·00	— 0·19
Lahore	29·651	SE	3	97·4	72·2	78	.....	4·54	— 10·5
Sirsa	29·632	E	4	84·3	74·1	86	0·48	6·46	— 4·7
Delhi	29·607	NE	10	93·2	70·8	95	0·96	22·47	— 0·69
Agra	29·582	SE	6	88·9	76·1	86	0·22	35·19	+ 6·8
Cawnpore	29·616	ESE	3	90·0	73·2	87	.....	34·02	+ 2·57
Allahabad	29·651	S	3	92·1	78·1	71	.....	32·73	— 0·8
Jhansi	29·558	SE	11	87·7	76·6	82	0·08	40·52	+ 6·4
Jacobabad	29·06	WNW	2	106·4	82·7	69	.....	0·30	— 2·
Karachi	29·3	W	14	85·9	76·1	71	.....	0·00	— 6·5
Jeypore	29·570		1	88·	72·6	88	84	21·21	— 3·1
Ajmere	29·59	N	7	87·9	75·5	94	0·50	13·30	— 5·1
Deesa	29·628	SW	6	100·1	76·4	69	0·32	5·68	— 10·7
Ahmedabad	29·658	SW	5	92·7	75·6	58	0·14	8·60	— 2·
Bhuj	29·625	SW	10	97·4	72·6	52	1·29	4·02	— 9·1
Jamnagar	29·63	W	27	90·5	73·2	85	0·05	5·72	— 13·4
Dwarka	29·6	WSW	16	84·9	74·2	87	.....	2·27	.....
Rajkot	29·617	WSW	15	93·9	74·1	59	.....	11·34	— 1·93
Bhavnagar	29·677	SW	17	97·5	71·0	80	2·21	16·9	— 6·42
Parna									
Veraval	29·718	WSW	1	80·7	75·3	90	.....	6·6	— 9·95
Neemuch	29·587	NW	8	84·0	73·7	94	0·13	15·2	— 8·78
Indore	29·66	WS	4	79·	68·1	86	2·92	16·91	— 11·04
Saugor	29·622	SSW	1	89·9	68·1	92	0·15	39·73	— 6·2
Jubbulpore	29·674	ESE	9	81·4	69·6	77	.....	35·86	— 15·11
Hoshangabad									
Khandwa	29·6·0	SW	10	75·7	69·1	92	1·90	13·41	— 10·72
Raipur	29·737	SSE	6	81·	73·4	73	0·02	39·9	— 2·31
Nagpur	29·734	SW	3	79·3	71·2	82	0·02	22·75	— 1·28
Amraoti	29·755	S W	13	76·0	70·	79	0·02	19·28	— 6·14
Akola	29·732	SW	5	77·	70·8	75	0·08	27·76	— 1·58
Surat	29·710	S	14	78·5	73·1	91	1·10	12·52	— 2·34
Malegaon	29·746	SSW	16	74·8	69·0	86	0·73	14·58	— 2·23
Bombay	29·68	SSW	1	82·7	77·4	87	0·10	32·74	— 3·15
Poona	29·51	WSW	1	7·6	68·4	91	.....	7·80	— 5·10
Ahmednagar	29·80	NW	13	75·8	65·4	88	0·03	12·09	— 2·49
Aurangabad	29·759	W	13	74·	65·2	86	0·32	27·73	— 3·
Sholapur	29·833	SW	17	85·7	67·1	76	.....	16·85	— 3·3
Ratnagiri	29·824	NW	8	82·2	74·2	83	0·04	50·56	— 3·84
Bijapur	29·854	ESE	12	81·5	6·8	86	.....	8·15	— 4·21
Belgaum	29·850	WSW	21	77·8	68·8	91	0·17	34·20	+ 2·14
Mormugoa	29·858	S		83·0	73·4	99	0·58	57·07	+ 7·40
Karwar	29·871	W		82·	73·5	85	.....	103·5	+ 2·69
Mangalore	29·96	S W	4	82·2	73·8	81	.....	90·61	+ 1·42
Calicut	29·92	Calm	1	82·2	74·7	94	0·08	86·73	+ 4·6
Cochin	29·921	ENE	L	84·7	75·7	89	0·22	75·80	+ 7·0
Bangalore	29·96	NW	11	8·8	6·8	0	.....	10·11	— 6
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·837	W	8	84·8	67·2	81	.....	17·57	— 4·
Masulipatam	29·87	NW	8	94·	79·	76	.....	16·4	— 1·3
Bellary	29·661	NW	10	92·5	73·2	59	.....	4·86	— 3·7
Cuddapa	29·43	NW	6	100·7	77·6	62	.....	5·57	— 10·31
Madras	29·57	WNW	8	100·8	78·0	72	.....	10·8	— 3·7
Colombo	29·83	WNW	11	90·0	76·	82	.....	4·0	— 3·2
Trivandrum	29·60	Calm	5	101·1	76·8	69	.....	1·76	— 7·2
Nagapatam	29·749	W	8	86·3	79·0	65	.....	3·56	— 9·8
Alleppee	29·851	SW	13	84·0	76·5	91	0·16	1·6	— 6·00

In column Wind, "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J, H.=0·02 (43·29); G. T.H =0·0 (44·39); St. G. H.=0·0 (47·0); C, P.=0·10 (32·74)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over a large area, the rise having been brisk to rapid in several places. The barometer is from '07 to '13 below normal in the Punjab and at Jaipur, Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi.

Winds are south-easterly at Jacbabad, Allahabad, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Bijapur, and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other pireces. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Neemuch, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Mormugao.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are: Maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Trichlonopoly, Caddapah and Ahmedabad, and 5° to 18° in defect in Berar, Central India, at most stations in the Central and United Provinces and at Deldi, Deesa, Ajmere and Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in several places.

Rain.—There has been general rain in the United Provinces, Central India, on the Malabar Coast, at most stations in the Central Provinces and at Delhi Jaipur, Akola, Belgaum, Mormugao, Karwar, Negapatam and Colombo. The heaviest falls are 2·00 at Hoshangabad 1·70 at Cawnpore and 1·38 at Delhi.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has passed away, but as weather is still slightly unsettled, rain in local showers is to be expected in the Central and United Provinces. On the Coast between Cochin and Bombay local showers are likely. Elsewhere little or no rain is likely at present.

The Mail Steamer "Arcadia," which left Aden on the 12th, reports having experienced up to Longitude 58° E. fresh to light south-easterly winds and a moderate southerly swell; thence to Longitude 64° E. fresh monsoon, occasionally blowing strong, and considerable sea and swell; thence to her arrival in port this morning moderate to gentle monsoon and moderate sea and swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th September 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah.	inches	29·729
Temperature of the air	degrees	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·1
Dew Point		74·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·830
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 a.m.) next day	degrees	82·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.)		76·3
General Directions of Wind		WSW, W, WSW, SW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*		325
Fall of Rain		0·09
Total fall during month		1·65
" year		32·70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th Sept.		0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

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FIRST DAY WEDNESDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Trial Plate—Stand Off, Strathspey, Magician, Gentle Lady, Northumberland Surtaj II late Milos, Progredior, Testwood and Presbyterian.

The 1st Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate—Secunder Nero, Hadnur, Smasher, Syadic, Seagull, Nader Shaw and Adonis.

The Maiden Plate—Knight Errant, Tommy Titus, Tarang, Hour Sahib, Vasco, Arab Maid, Naseeb, Bandit II, Sugger and Red.

The New Plate—Tight Lace, Moonlight, Koko late Chieftain, La France, S P, Whitefoot, Gun Metal and Bostman II.

The Stand Plate—Delight and Richesse.

The Lilliputs—Taxang, Napoleon, Black Prince, Superior, Farewell, Splendour, Paleface and Shahoon.

THIRD DAY MONDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

The Poona Grand National—Gnulio, Dundonald and Stoddart.

The Kirkee Chase—Flight and Nautilus.

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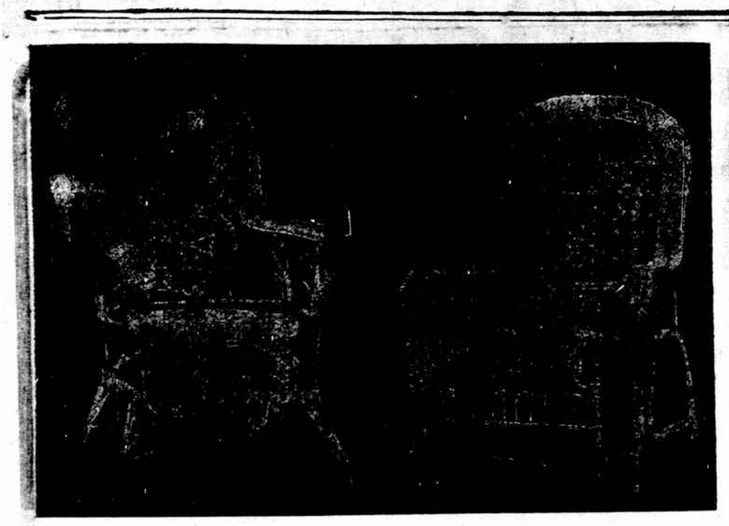

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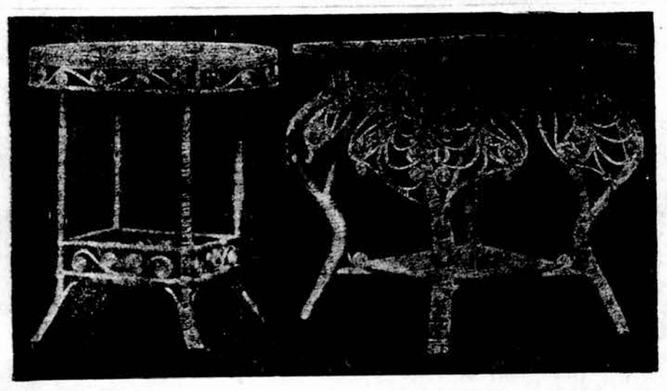

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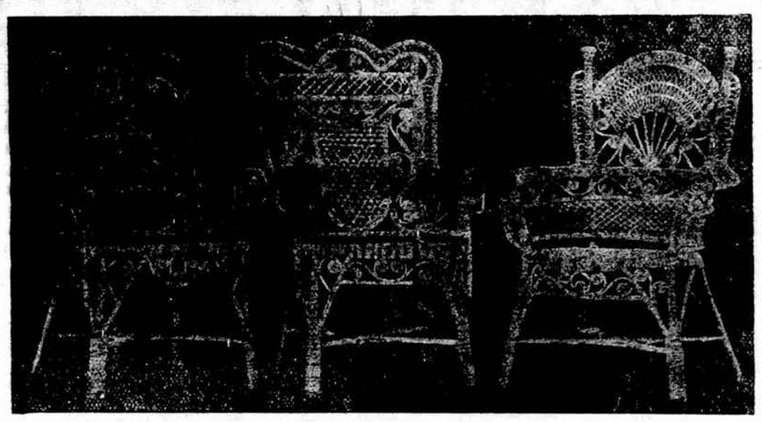

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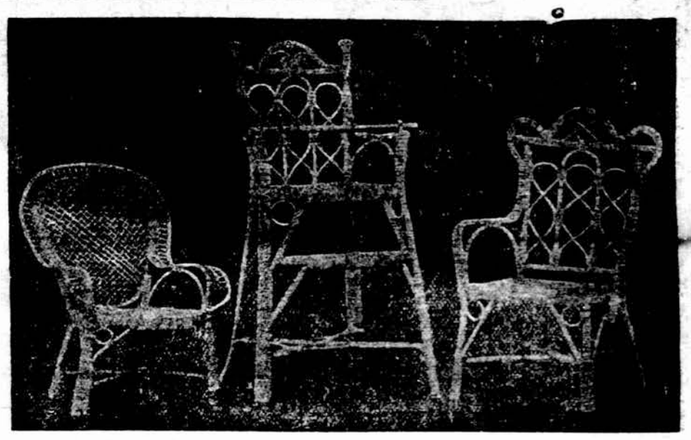

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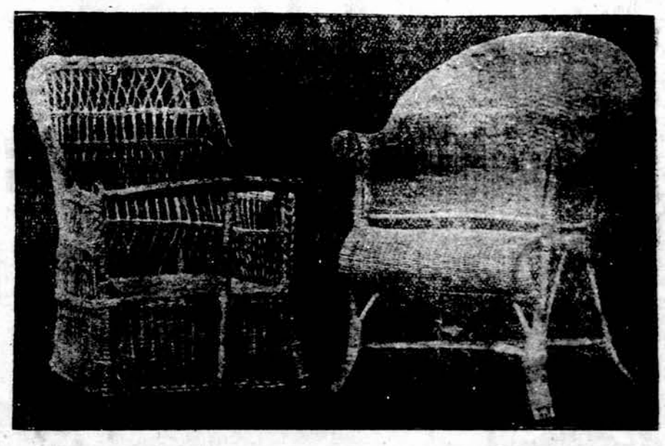

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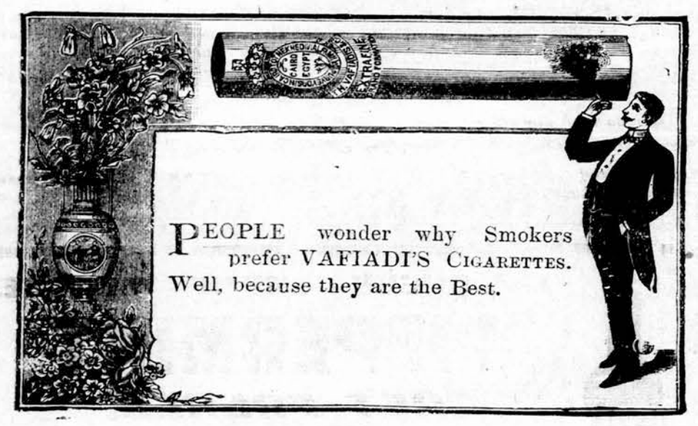

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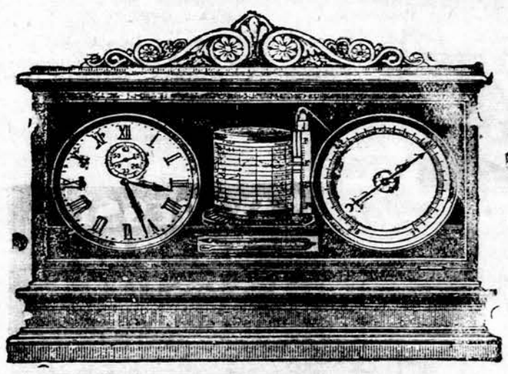

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